The Bombay Chronicle

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'RESTORE GOODWILL AMONG ALL COMMUNITIES'

Working Committee's Draft On Congress Objective

NINE RESOLUTIONS FINALISED FOR JAIPUR SESSION

NEW DELHI, Dec. 12, (A P.I.) Following are the resolutions adopted by the Congress Working Committee to be placed before the ensuing Session of the Indian National Congress to be held at Jaipur on December 18 and 19:—

TRIBUTE TO GANDHIJI

"During its long history of struggle for India's freedom, carried from generation to generation, the Congress experienced both sorrow and fulfilment and many triumphs and defeats. But under the super leadership of the Father of the Nation, sorrow was made to chasten and purify the people and every defeat was turned into an incentive for redoubled effort and a prelude to victory."

"Two years ago, the Congress met in Meerut city at a time of trial and difficulty and again under the inspiration of Gandhiji gave a lead to the Nation. These two yaers have brought fulfilment in a measure and the independence for which generations had struggled and suffered, has been achieved. But the cost of that achievement has been heavy indeed, for the motherland has been cut in two, and following his ill-fated partition, madness descended upon the people and all the great ideals for which the Congress stood seemed for a moment to be eclipsed. That darkness was illumined by the heartening message of Gandhiji and innumerable sorrowing hearts drew strength and solace from it."

"Then came the greatest blow of all, the assassination of him who was the embodiment of love and the gentle and unconquerable spirit of India.

"Thus the very achievement for which the Congress had laboured and which was a culmination of long struggle, brought no glow of freedom and dismay.

"In reverent memory of Gandhiji and in homage to his teaching, the country faced these terrible crises, the greatest of which was the crisis of the spirit which had clouded India's mind and made her forget for a while the greatest lesson which the Master had taught."

"This Congress meeting 16 months after the attainment of independence and nearly eleven months after the passing of him who fashioned it and gave it life, pays its homage to that great spirit and to his great message, and resolves to continue the service of the people of India and humanity in the light of that life giving message.

"Political freedom having been attained through non-violent action under the leadership of Gandhiji for the attainment of social and economic freedom so that progress and equal opportunity may come to all the people of India without any distinction of race or religion. This task requires a new and positive approach and a dedication to the service of the motherland in a constructive spirit.

PROMOTING UNITY AND GOODWILL

"The people of India have achieved independence but to enjoy its fruits, they must discharge their responsibilities and obligations. Congressmen must remember that it has been, and should, continue to be their highest privilege to serve the people and to shoulder these responsibilities and obligations, and those who hanker after office or power, forgetting their obligations, do an ill-service to the country."

"It was the particular teaching of Gandhiji that service should be directed more specially towards promoting unity and goodwill between all the people of India, abolishing class distinctions and those based on birth or caste or religion, and working for a class-less democratic society in a peaceful manner. Above all, the lesson he taught was the adherence, at all costs and in all circumstances, to the moral values which give meaning to life."

"This Congress urges all Congressmen with all earnestness to face the difficulties and crises of today, both national and international, in the light of that message so that India may grow in freedom and moral stature and the great objectives for which this Congress was founded may be fulfilled."

FOREIGN POLICY

"The National Congress has even while it was struggling for the freedom of India, associated itself with progressive movements and struggles for freedom in other countries. India's liberation was viewed as a part of the larger freedom of all the countries and peoples of the world. In particular, the Congress has stood in the past for the ending of all imperialist domination and colonial exploitation of any country or people, and has opposed Fascism and all other tendencies which suppress the human spirit.

"The achievement of independence brought new responsibilities to India in international affairs and it became necessary to develop a direct and closer contacts with other nations. The Congress welcomes these contacts and trusts that they will lead to mutual understanding and co-operation and the promtion of world peace."

"The foreign policy of India must necessarily be based on the principles that have guided the Congress in the past years. These principles are the promotion of world peace, freedom of nations, racial equality, and ending of imperialism and colonialism. In particular, the Congress is interested in the freedom of the nations and peoples of Asia and Africa who have suffered under various forms of colonialism for many generations."

"With a view to advance the cause of world peace and co-operation, India associated herself with the United Nations This Congress declares its full adherence to the principles underlying the charter of the United Nations."

"It should be the constant aim of the foreign policy of India to maintain friendly and co-operative relations with all nations and to avoid entanglement in military or similar alliances which tend to divide up the world in rival groups and thus endanger world peace. Maintaining her freedom of action in foreign affairs and in the economic development of the country India should continue to function as a member state of the United Nations co-operating with other states in the maintenance of peace of freedom."

PROMOTION OF WORLD PEACE

"In view of the attainment of complete independence and the establishment of the Republic of India, which will symbolise that independence and give India the status among the nations of the world that is her rightful due, her present association with the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth of nations will necessarily have to change. India, however, desires to maintain all such links with other countries as do not come in the way of her freedom of action and independence, and the Congress would welcome her free association with independent nations of the Commonwealth for their common weal and the promotion of world peace."

"India is especially concerned with her neighbour countries of Asia and the Congress trust that closer bonds of fellowship and co-operative effort for the baintenance of the freedom of Asian nations and their progress.

REFUGEES

(3) "This Congress records its deep sorrow at the death, by internecine conflict, of vast number of the people of this country belonging to every religion, during the disturbances that preceded and followed the partition. The Congress extends its heartfelt sympathy to all their relatives and to all the refugees who have suffered untold misery and lost all they possessed, and borne their sufferings with fortitude. While appreciating the work that the central and provincial Governments have done to give relief to and rehabilitate these refugees, the Congress trusts that every effort will be made both by Government and people to expedite this work, and more particularly that children and young people will be specially cared for and given opportunities of education and development.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST

(4) "The National Congress always stood for the rights of the working class and for ending exploitation in every shape of form. Even while engaged in a life and death struggle to achieve the freedom of the country, it never lost sight of its essential duty of protecting and advancing the vital interests of the workers either in the field or the factory. Mahatma Gandhi's sucessful intervention in the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Dispute in 1918 ushered a new era in the peaceful settlement of industrial disputes between organised labour and capital. The Congress Committee as well as individual Congressmen have worked ceaselessly in the service of the working class and have held aloft the ideal of securing social justice to the workers. The growth and development of trade unionism in this country owes much to the active sympathy, support and guidance of leading Congressmen and the organisation.

"With the achievement of independence, the task of more direct and active participation in the programme of ameliorating the condition of the working class devolves more squarely on this great national organisation. Believing that political freedom is the fountain-head of all other freedoms, social and economic, the Congress concentrated the bulk of its energies on the elimination of imperialistic exploitation. Now that independence has been achieved, the Congress calls upon its members and its constituent bodies to take more active interest in the labour fields, to strengthen their links with the workers in fields and facotries and to promote just relations between labour and management."

"This Conrgess appreciates the progressive policy of labour legislation undertaken by the Central and Provincial Governments layin the foundations of social security and adopting other measures culculated to safeguard and promote the interests of industridl labour. It calls upon the Provincial Governments to pursue with vigor and complete within the shortest possible time the programme of improving the lot of the agricultural labour already initiated by the Central Government through the Minimum Wages Act.

WARNING AGAINST EXPLOITATION

"The Congress is aware of and fully sympathises with the difficulties and hardships of the workers due to various causes and yet appeals o them to take a realistic and responsible view of the critical situation through which the country is passing and not to be swayed by destructive ideologies leading to greater strifes, chaos and discord. The Congress further warns the workers against the organised atempts to exploit the working classes for narrow political ends in the utter disregard of the vital needs and basic interests of the country.

"While appreciating the timely move of the Central Government to establish industrial truce, this Congress asks both capital and labour to work wholeheartedly on the maintenance of peace and good relations in industry. This Congress is of the opinion that uninterrupted and expanding production is a vital and indispensable pre-condition for relieving the present hardships of the people and for raising the standard of living of the workers. Any slowing down or suspension of work for even a short period in industry or transport anywhere in the country would greatly hamper recovery, add to the already heavy burden of miseries of the people and prove exceedingly detrimental to the interests of the workers themselves.

PROFIT-SHARING IN INDUSTRY

"The Congress fully admits that adequate incentives must be offered to the workers so that they can fully cooperate with the nation's drive for increased production. In this connection this Congress approves the recommendations of the Economic Programme Committee of the AICC on fixation of fair wages and fair profits and the scheme of profit-sharing for labour in industry and calls upon the Central and Provincial Governments to take effective and early steps to implement these recommendations.

EQUAL RIGHTS

(5) "Ever since its inception, the National Congress has conceived and striven for a nation where the people of all religions and races should have equal rights and opportunities and should function together as citizens of India. It has opposed communalism and separatism which weaken the nation and come in the way of all progress and co-operative effort. Keeping this ideal in view, it has nevertheless, by stress of circumstances, and by the pressure of the dominating power at the time, accepted certain compromises which introduced an element of communalism in the public life of the country. In spite of the efforts of the Congress, communal forces, exploiting the name of religion, grew, in strength and resulted not only in the partition of the country, but also in the foul assassination of Mahatma Gandhi.

"The terrible experiences through which the country has passed have demonstrated the evil that communalism brings in its train and have shown that the freedom of Indian nation as well as of every component part of it, is imperilled by these communal and separatist tendencies. In order, therefore, to preserve the hard-won freedom of the country and for the nation to grow and prosper and enjoy the fruits of this freedom, it has become essential to put an end to the spirit of communalism which has already caused so much grievous injury.

CALL FOR SUPREME EFFORT

"The long past of India is evidence of the spirit of tolerance which was the basis of life and culture in this country. India has been and is a land of many religions and many races and must remain so. The freedom of India can only be based on a recognition of an overriding unity binding together the richly varied cultural life of the country, which should have full play. The aim of the Congress has therefore been to develop this great country as a democratic secular state which neither favours nor discriminates against any particular religion.

"This Congress reiterates this objective and declares its firm resolve not to promote communalism or the misuse of religion as a political weapon for anti-national and socially reactionary purposes. The Congress calls upon the country to make a supreme effort to restore goodwill, peace and harmony among the various communities that form the nation.

"It is for this, that Mahatma Gandhi laboured, and it was for this that he ultimately sacrificed his precious life. To every Indian, and more particular to every Congressman, he has left this great legacy and example.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

(6) "This Congress has noted with deep regret that the Government of the Union of South Africa continues to treat its Indian citizens in disregard of acknowledged human rights and of the principles laid down in the Charter of the United Nations. That Government has ignored the wishes of the General Assembly of the United Nations and even challenged the fundamental principles on which the United Nations Organisation is founded. This repudiation of a vital principle, if persisted on, can only lead to bitter and far-reaching racial conflicts, may even result in the break up of the United Nations Organisation.

"The Congress expresses its full symnathy with all those who have suffered by the policy of racial discrimination of the Government of the Union of South Africa.

STATES' PROGRESS

(7) "The Congress welcomes the developments that have taken place in regard to the states in India, resulting in the ending of the Indian States system which the British Government had built up early in the 19th century. While welcoming the process of integration, merger and union, so as to make the States approximate to the Provinces, the Congress trusts that all feudal relics and impediments to the free development of the people will be removed.

FOREIGN POSESSIONS

(8) "The chequered course of India's history during the last two hundred years or more has left certain foreign possessions in various parts of the country. These foreign possessions continued for this long period because India herself was under alien domination.

"With the establishment of independence in India the continued existence of any foreign possessions in India becomes anomalous and opposed to the conception of India's unity and freedom. Therefore, it has become necessary for these possessions to be politically incorporated in India and no other solution can be stable or lasting or is in conformity with the will of the people.

"The Congress trusts that this changes will be brought about soon by peaceful methods and the friendly co-operation of the Governments concerned.

The Congress realises that during this long period administrative, cultural, linguistic, educational and judicial systems have grown up in these foreign possessions which are different from those prevailing in the rest of India. Any change-over therefore must take these factors into consideration and allow for a gradual adjustment which will not interfere with the life of the people of the areas concerned. The Congress would welcome the present cultural heritage of those possessions to be continued, in so far as the people of those possessions desire, and for a measure of autonomy to be granted, wherever possible, so as to enable the people of these possessions to maintain their culture and institutions within the larger framework of Free India.

INDONESIA

(9) "The Congress sends its greetings to the leaders and people of the Indonesian Republic who have struggled for their freedom against great difficulties during the past three years. It assures them of its complete sympathy for their cause. The people of Indonesia have been culturally associated with the people of India for ages past and it is a matter of the utmost concern to India that Indonesia should attain her full freedom and take her rightful part in Asian and international affairs."

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. AMEERUDDIN

A Brave Social Reformer

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Young Men's Bohra Association and the Dawoodi Bhora Society was held on Sunday morning at Beg Mahomed Bagh to mourn the death of Mr. Ameeruddin Salehbhoy Tyebji. Mr. S A. Brelvi presided and paid tribute to the courage and determination shown by the late Ameeruddin Salehbhoy in the cause of reform among Dawoodi Bohras and the sacrifices made by him in that cause. Mr. Brelvi referred to the Bill which the Government of Bombay proposed to introduce banning excommunication and thus depriving reactionary forces of a weapon used to intimidate & suppress reformers and block the pathing reform. Mr. Ameruddin, Mr. Brelvi said, had been himself a victim of excommunication because he had the courage of his conviction to advocate and help carrying out reforms, including the application of the Wakf Act to the Bohra community. He and his co-workers had the satisfaction of having succeeded to a great extent but it was regrettable that Mr. Ameeruddin would not be in their midst when they would celebrate the passage of the Bombay Government's bill banning the evil custom of excommunication, which was itself the result of the efforts of courageous social reformers among whom Mr. Ameerudding was not the least.

The meeting passed a resolution mourning the loss suffered by the Bohra Community and the city by the death of a brave reformer like Mr. Ameeruddin.

Among those who spoke at the meeting were Mr. A. T. Maskati Mr. S.E. Kurwa Mr. Tyeballi, Dr. Abid and Mr. Koecha.

Three-Man Conciliation Committee For Palestine

U. N. PARIS SESSION'S FINAL BID FOR PEACE

Death Blow To Bernadotte Plan: Short-Shrift For British Proposals

PARIS, December 12, (Reuter): The United Nations General Assembly late last night decided that representatives from the United States, France and Turkey should form the Conciliation Committee to try and seek peace in Palestine.

After a day of arguments, during which Count Bernadotte's plan for the Holy Land was rejected and the British proposals were shorn of their power, the Assembly passed a resolution by 35 votes to 15 with eight abstentions which handed the problem to three men despite protests by M Vyshinsky, the Soviet delegate, that the Commission should consist of at least five.

With Security Council backing, the Commission is instructed to contact both sides immediately, to fulfil orders from the Security Council when it will replace the Mediator, and appoint subsidiary bodies and experts.

PROTECTION FOR HOLY PLACES

The resolution also decided that Holy places should be protected, that Jerusalem should be under United Nations control, and demilitarised and that refugees should be allowed to return to their homes.

The three-man commission will be elected by the Assembly on the nomination of Britain, the United States France, China and Russia.

The original British draft resolution had undergone three series of amendments in the Political Committee last month and a final redraft in the Assembly today.

Shortly before midnight, delegates in somewhat a holiday mood as the session drew to a close, ran quickly through the proposals and consigned the future of Palestine to a commission with scarcely defined powers.

Six Arab League countries, six Eastern European countries, Pakistan, Cuba and Afghanistan voted against the resolution.

Bolivia, Burma, Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, India, Iran and Mexico abstained.

DEATH BLOW TO BERNADOTTE PLAN

The Conciliation Committee is empowered to establish contact between the Arabs and Jews without delay but all references to the conclusions of Count Bernadotte were rejected including Western Galilee to go to the Jews, Negev to be Arab territory, Jewish State to be recognised and Arab parts of Palestine to be incorporated in Transjordan.

U. N. SPRINGS LAST MINUTE SURPRISE

Discussion On Korea Adjourned

PARIS, Dec. 12 (Reuter): The United Nations General Assembly sprang a last minute surprise on the world early today by discussing the Korean question and then adjourning until this afternoon instead of breaking up its session as had been expected.

It was expected that the Assembly would have adjourned last night until next April.

Then, just after midnight, the Korean question came up.

Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian President of the Assembly, dropped a broad hint that the Assembly should wind up, but the Assembly carried on.

After nearly two hours' debate, Dr. Evatt adjourned the Assembly later today.

WIN PUBLIC CONFIDENCE AND RESPECT

Sardar Patel's Advice To Police At Ceremonial Parade

NEW DELHI, Dec. 12. (A.P.I.): Addressing the officers and men of the Delhi Police at a ceremonial parade held here this morning, the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, called upon the members of the police force to work in a spirit of public service and get the confidence of the people.

"What the people think of the Government depends largely on how you do your duties," he said.

Before India became independent, the Deputy Prime Minister said, the work of the police force brought it in conflict with the people, and made it very unpopular with them. The police force all over the country had got a bad reputation. That reputation was still there to a certain degree, because something which had existed for such a long time would take some time to disapper altogether.

NEED FOR CHANGE IN ATTITUDE

Now, however, things must change. India was free and they had a National Government, and the police as well as the people must effect a change in their attitude. No. Government could work successfully without an efficient and popular police force. The police force was responsible for maintaining internal peace and unless there was peace everywhere civic life could not progress. The work of the police was thus of a vital nature and the popularity of the Government depended to a great extent on its efficient discharge Sardar Patel said.

The police, he continued should be strong that the authorities should never be compelled to get the assistance of the Army for keeping peace inside the country. The work of the Army was to defend the country's frontiers and it was a reflection on the Government if it had to bank upon it for internal peace too.

ENLIST PUBLIC CO-OPERATION

Sardar Patel advised the police to try to get the co-operation of the general public, and to win its confidence. It was not a very difficult thing to do If the police served the people honestion and respect. The members of the ly there was no reason why it should not succed in earning their co-operaforce, he added, were the servants of all law-abiding people. Even those who broke the law, should not be treated harshly and it should be the endeavour of the police to turn them into respectable and law-abiding citizens.

DELHI POLICE SHOULD SERVE AS MODEL

Referring to the Delhi Police, the Deputy Prime Minister said, that Delhi being the Capital what happened here had its repercussions in the rest of India too. The police in Delhi, therefore, had greater responsibility laid on it. The police here should be the model for the police in other parts of the country, just as the London Police were taken as a model of efficiency and honesty.

Earlier, Sardar Patel took the salute at the parade. Nearly a thousand policemen most of them recruited recently, took part in the march past.

AWARDS

Sardar Patel gave away police medals to Pandit Jagn Nath, Superintendent of Palice, Delhi, Assistant Sub-Inspector Ram Tirath and foot-constables Dalip Chand and Attar Singh A King's Police Medal for gallantry, awarded posthumously to Sub-Inspector Nithi Nath was received by his widow.

The function was attended by a distinguished gathering including the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru, Defence Minister Sardar Baldev Singh other ministers of the Central Government Lieut-General Cariappa and a large number of Government officials.

Syrian Government Formation Plan

DAMASCUS, Dec. 12 (Reuter)—Khaled El Azem, Syrian Minister to France, arrived here from Paris last night and immediately began efforts to form a Government to succeed that of Jani Mardam Bey, which resigned early this month.

INQUIRY INTO NIRA TRAGEDY

Bombay Government's Assurance To Public

BOMBAY, Dec. 12 (API): The Commissioner of Excise, Mr. M. D. Bhanshli returned from Poona today after conducting a personal enquiry into the nira tragedy that took place there on December 8.

While awaiting the chemical analyser's report on the stomach and other contents of the victims, the Commissioner is of the view that either the contamination occurred at the very source of nira collection or some spurious matter was added to the nira by some person or persons.

The Government of Bombay however, wishes to assure the public that it is determined to find out the real cause of the tragedy and to take all necessary measures in the light of the findings.

BASIC EDUCATION FOR MADRAS

34 Training Schools To Be Opened For Teachers

MADRAS, DEC. 11 (API): The Madras Government have decided to introduce the basic system of education in the 33,000 elementary schools in the province in five years' time.

With a view to training the elementary schools teachers in the basic system of education, the Government have decided to open 34 training schools in the various districts next year. There are at present 1,15,000 elementary school teachers and the Government expect most of them to be retrained in the basic system within the next five years.

Railway Facilities For Gujerat Delegates

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 11 (A P I): Arrangements have been made by the District Congress Committee to take over 1200 visitors and delegates from Gujerat to Jaipur Congress. Six special trains will start from Ahmedabad on December 14 and 15 and more special trains will start on the 16th if required. These special trains will be also available for return journey from Jaipur for which return tickets are being issued.

Volunteers of the Railway Passengers Association will guide the passengers for the Congress on the Ahmedabad Railway station.

MUTT AND JEFF—Besides It Takes A Long Time To Play A Game Of Checkers — By BUD FISHER

BEING A VOLUNTEER FIREMAN IS NICE! ALL WE DO IS PLAY CHECKERS AND WAIT FOR CALLS!
RING RING
THERE'S THE 'PHONE NOW!
FIREMAN JEFF SPEAKING! WHO? MRS. PLUNK? YOU SAY YOUR HOUSE IS ON FIRE? MY WORD!
LISTEN, MRS. PLUNK-- HAVE YOU TRIED POURING WATER ON IT?-- YOU HAVE?-M-M-
WELL, THEN THERE'S NO USE OF US COMING!- THAT'S ALL WE DO! GOOD-BYE!
YOUR MOVE!
Fisher

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Business MAN'S DIARY

PER CAPITA INCOME

The Ministry of Commerce at the request of the United Nations Secretariat estimated the per capita income for the year 1945-46 for British India at Rs. 198 against Rs. 1799 in Australia in 1946, Rs. 2,868 in Canada in 1947, Rs. 2,355 in the United Kingdom in 1947 and Rs. 4,668 in the United States in 1947. These figures speak for themselves and need Himalyan efforts to improve the economic condition of the country. A five-year plan on the lines of European Recovery Programme has been drawn for Asia at the ECAFE. The total amount required for this programme is 13,600 million dollars.

CONTROL ON FORWARD BUSINESS IN BULLION

The Bombay Government has notified to the Bullion Market that it intends to extend the Bombay Forward Contracts control to bullion. It is proposed to recognise the new Bombay Bullion Association as soon as the bye-laws are approved. This new move will be welcomed and the constitution of the new body being on democratic lines, does away with the monopoly which hitherto existed but it is imperative that a strict watch is kept and effective checks placed on individual forward transactions. Unless this is done, no effective purpose will be served. The present state of the cotton market is an eye-opener and despite the Government's control, an unhealthy situation has developed. There are some legal difficulties in putting the market in normal working conditions. The Board of Directors are seriously thinking of finding a way from the present difficulties and so far no satisfactory solution has been thought of. It is necessary that each member should notify the governing body, daily purchases and sales so that it may be found out whether there exists any attempt to manipulate the market or there is an intention of a bear raid.

NEW WAY OF PROCESSING RICE

A young Persian American, Yohan-Malek, has invented a new technique of treating rice holding promise of having an important effect on the world food supply. The process called "malekizing" after its inventor is described as a method whereby 85 per cent of the vitamin content of rice is kept intact in the polished rice grain. It is expected to have beneficial effect on the health of the millions who depend upon rice as the major element in their food. This process involves parboiling and steaming unpolished rice so that almost all of the nutritional value in the bran is forced into the core of the rice grain. The process also serves to seal pores of the rice kernel through gelatinization, so that the valuable vitamins and minerals are literally locked in the kernel after the rice has been polished. This is something like what we have in use Ukda rice other known as boiled rice.

CITY MARKETS

On Saturday the cotton market moved up and February contract reached a new high level of Rs. 610. The Bullion market was nervous over the Government notification. The question of closing outstanding forward business does not affect only bulls as bears have also to cover up unprotected sales. There was a feeling of dampness on the Stock Exchange and privately Tata Steel Dfd. shares were quoted Rs. 20 below Friday's closing quotation. Produce markets were were quiet with utter absence of speculative support.

EXPLOIT JAPAN'S PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY

U.N.E.C.A.F.E. Call To Member Nations

LAPSTONE, (New South Wales), Dec. 11, (Reuter): The United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East ended its two-week Conference here today, when it decided to meet next in Singapore in the autumn of 1949.

The Conference approved 17 resolutions, chief of which was an appeal to all member nations to increase the volume of their trade with Japan so as to utilise more fully Japan's productive capacity for the economic development of Far Eastern countries.

In approving the application of Indonesia for associate membership, the Commission gained a new member and lost an old one when the Netherlands delegate Prof H C. Gelissen walked out in protest.

During the session the Commission unanimously admitted the independent state of Nepal as an associate member.

A cabled application from the Vietnam (Indo-China) Government was rejected as the chairman of the conference a Burmese delegate ruled that it "could not be regarded as an application".

All India Conference Of 'Radical Democrats'

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12 (UPI)—The All-India Conference of the Radical Democratic Party will be held at Calcutta on December 26, 28 and 29.

The conference will consider the launching of a broad social renaissance movement and setting up of a suitable humanist organization for the purpose. Admission to the conference will be by tickets.

Inter-Service Training Camp

MUSSOORIE Dec. 10 (API) In an interview here yesterday, Pandit Nehru disclosed that the Government of India had decided to start an inter-service training camp at Clementown, Dehra Dun, from January 1. This will include mutual training to servicemen in navy, airforce and army and will be the first of its kind in the world.

Pandit Nehru also revealed that a higher scientific research institute is being started at Simla soon.

BRIGHTER ATMOSPHERE PREVAILS IN COTTON MARKET

Supply Situation Getting Tighter And Likely To Continue

BOMBAY, Dec. 10.

FOREIGN MARKETS

"The official forecast of cotton production in U.S. as on December 1 was issued on the 8th inst. placing the crop at 14,937,000 bales based on a yield per acre of 311.5 pounds. The area under harvest has been estimated at 23,003,000 acres, the percentage of acreage abandoned being 1.6 per cent. Ginnings upto December 1 were reported by the Bureau of the Census at 12,762,000 bales. The salient point about this report is that the production figure shows a decrease of 229,000 bales under the November forecast and 232,000 bales less than the August estimate demonstrating the high degree of accuracy with which these forecasts are made so early in the season. The yield per harvested acre is the highest on record. Pricewise, the report had no effect on the market, states the weekly report of the Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.

The upward trend of prices, which has been noticeable for some time past, continued to be well maintained. This was due in a large measure to the supporting influence of the loan, which has been retarding the flow of cotton in normal trade channels. Export sales to France, Germany and Japan and news that the administration is considering a new aid programme for China were contributory factors. The advance, however, was checked by increased profit taking principally on technical considerations and reports of reduction in E.C.A. authorisations.

Taking into account the present premium of 15/16 over 7/8 inch, next season's cotton loan on the basis of ruling parity, would be 30 cents against this season's 30.74 cents. The Southern farmers are agitating for a fixed higher loan and it is reported that the incoming Chairman of the House and Senate Agriculture Committee champions a fixed loan of 90 per cent. The Government is asking the parity price for its current offer of 28,000 bales, because, until the end of this month, Government is not allowed to sell below parity. Thereafter, Government must not sell below cost except for export. Government however has little cotton for sale, as the current loan entries belong to farmers until the end of July 1949. Government has hitherto taken possession of the loan cotton by calling loans. On the other hand, when the loans matured, it pools unredeemed cotton and profits from any subsequent sales are returned to growers.

EGYPTIAN CROP

The Second Forecast of the 1948-49 Egyptian cotton crop issued by the Egyptian Government places the production at 8,428,000 kantars. Last season, Egypt produced 6,250,000 kantars. The staple analysis of the crop is as under:

Staple length	1948-49	1947-48
Over 1-3/8 inch	2,340,000	1,475,000
" 1-1/4 "	862,000	143,000
" 1-1/8 "	5,226,000	4,632,000
Total	8,428,000	6,250,000
Scarto	156,000	120,000

Although this forecast shows a gain over the previous forecast, it did not exert any adverse influence on the Alexandria market. On the other hand, speculative buying in the absence of hedge selling caused prices to soar up.

It is important to note that whereas the production of staple length over 1-3/8 inches shows an increase of 59 per cent, the increase in Karnak variety seems to be somewhere around 10.3 per cent on the basic acreage figures. Area under Menufi and Giza 23 is about four times bigger than last year and that under Giza 30 five times bigger.

A brighter atmosphere pervaded the Bombay forward market, fundamentals of the cotton situation once again makinug a bold bid to assert themselves. I.C.C. February opening this week at Rs. 604, quickly rallied to Rs. 609 but the nearness of ceilings again seemed to apply the brake on the market's nthusiastic flight. Profit taking caused a slight recession in values, but the sentiment remains sufficiently friendly to cotton on easy periods.

The Board's discussion last Friday on the question whether the conditions in the market warrant an official declaration of emergency and other matters relating to upcountry delivery, removal of weightage and the substitution of another new contract remained inconclusive. Further consideration has been fixed for today.

That the supply situation is getting tighter and tighter and that it will remain so for a long time to come is too obvious to need stress. Mills are experiencing increasing difficulties in securing sufficient stocks of Indian and Pakistan cotton with the result that many mills, it is reported, may soon find it impossible to maintain their production level.

PAKISTAN EXPORTS

The Pakistan Government is reported to have decided to license exports to India and to forward to Indian authorities a list of license holders to enable Indian mills to regulate their purchases. An announcement to that effect is expected in the course of this week. In this connection one or two constructice suggestions would perhaps not be out of place. First, licences should be granted to enable shippers to fulfil their commitments already entered into. Secondly they should be issued to traders of established repute, so that mills can choose their own sellers on whom they can depend for sending them the quality they need. A good deal of avoidable delay has already taken place and if India, obviously for no fault of hers, should be unable to reach the target of 3.5 lacs before January 31, the short fall should not lapse.

The Hyderabad Government has also promulgated a Cotton (Control) Order imposing restriction on the purchase and sale of cotton and empowering the Hyderabad Textile Controller to specify prices at which cotton may be sold.

We have received today the following telegram from Karachi dated the 9th inst:

"With Indian mills buying daily and the expectation of licences within few days market is excited. So far, only Germany licences are granted and a few part licences for U.K. against actual sales to B.R.C.C. Arrivals total 67,2000, stocks 184,000, unsold 30,000, sales this week 18,000; out of these about 4,000 short staple; export 100 bales picking. Government declare that pickings and linters can be exported without licences."

CROP NEWS

Crop reports during the week have been favourable and cotton seems to be moving to the market place where it has a ready demand. Picking and ginning are in full swing.

BENGALS: Weather remained cloudy and showery. Picking of Desi Kapas has nearly finished. Arrivals are some what irregular.

BROACH-SURAT: The season in Broach has just commenced—about a month earlier than usual. Kapas arrivals have started on the Jagadia line and expected to commence within 10 days on other lines. Ginning factories will be working within a few days. In Surat, 70 per cent plants are in flowers.

DHOLLERA/MATHIA: Unlike the small improvement recorded in the Kala area of Verawal and Manavadar, no sizeable improvement is reported in Mathia section.

OOMRAS: C. P. & Berar: Bright and clear weather with severe cold in the mornings and nights. Most of the crop picked up in Berars. Crop looks much smaller than expected. Major portion of arrivals black leafy. Kapas being bought by mills at high rates. Khandesh: Cloudy looks like raining. Picking almost completed. Crop turning out smaller than expected. 50 to 60 per cent black brown leafy. Central India: clear with bright sunshine. Picking is making headway. Arrivals are all bleack leafy. Muglais: Picking going on rapidly. Factories working full time. Desi cotton is being freely mixed with Jarillas.

SOUTHERNS: Compta/Dharwar: Weather has cleared. Cotton plants putting on healthy growth. Westerns/Northerns: Crop is making normal progress. Cambodia/Salem: Cloudy but no rain. First weeding operations are over. One or two rains are welcome for the standing crop. Tinny/Ramnad: Weeding operations are going on. No rain needed at present.

MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY IN INDIA

State Owned Factory Proposed

NEW DELHI, December 8.

"The Government of India are now considering a proposal to start a State-owned Machine Tool Factory for manufacturing the more intricate types of machine tools. As a single State-owned factory, however, will not by itself be in a position to meet the entire demand for the production and precision types of machine tools, there will also be room for private enterprise manufacturing these types.

The above is an extract from an article on the Machine Tool Industry in India in the third number of a quarterly Bulletin of the Ministry of Industry and Supply.

The Bulletin which was published recently contains a number of articles on India's major industries and a report on production figures and problems relating to some 20 industries during the third quarter of the current year. Among the special articles contributed to the latest number there are besides the one on machine tool industry, a comprehensive review of the position of cloth and yarn production in the country, progress reports on the work of the Hindustan Aircraft Factory (Bangalore) and the Sindri Fertiliser Project and general articles on materials engineering, problems of chemical industry in India, power alcohol etc.

RECENT DEVELOPMENT

The writer of the article on machine tool industry surveying its recent development in India observed:

"Machine Tools are power-driven appliances for the precise shaping of metal parts from raw or semi-processed metals, viz., rough castings, forgings or rolled sections, by removing the excess metal by process of cutting. This definition, therefore, excludes wood-working machinery, forging and casting machines and presses; however, as these types of machines are grouped under the nomenclature of "Machine Tools" under the Government of India Machine Tool Control Order of the 15th February 1941, these will be considered as machine tools for the purpose of developing Machine Tool Industry in the country.

"There was no organised Machine Tool Industry in the country before the last World War. In spite of serious difficulties and shortcomings, the machine tool production in the country rose from an insignificant output of one hundred machines per annum, to an output of about six thousand machines per annum, during the war period. In the year 1946 there were 24 graded firms, and about 100 ungraded firms manufacturing machine tools in the country. The totall number of machine tools manufactured during that year was 8,810 valued at about Rs. 1 3/4 crores.

RISING DEMAND.

"In the current year there are 15 graded firms and about 52 ungraded firms engaged in the manufacture of machine tools. "There is a rising demand for machine tools in the country for both simple and primary types, as well as for precision and production types. The major portion of the demand relates to production and precision types which are urgently required for rehabilitation of existing factories, and for the extension programmes of Essential Services viz., Railways, Ordnance Factories etc., and the key industries in the country. Our immediate problem is the production of this category of machine tools, without which it will not be possible to step up industrial production at economic level.

"The monetary value of the annual demand for machine tools is roughly estimated at over Rs. 9 crores. This amount is actually the c.i.f. value of machine tools for which Import Licences have been issued in 1947 and thereafter. The machine tools actually received from abroad, form a small portion of this demand."

It is roughly estimated that about one thousand machine tools will be required for the Machine Tool Factory which is proposed to be started during the short term plan.

Machine Tools already earmarked for this project are shown below:

1. Machine Tools selected from German Reparations already allocated to India.	312
2. Machine Tools selected from available Disposals stocks	314
Total	626

In addition to the machine tools already earmarked the proposed machine tool factory will require a capital investment of about Rs. 5 crores, for implementing the "short and long term" plans.

It is proposed to start the State-owned Machine Tool Factory with the active assistance and close co-operation of the leading machine tool manufacturers abroad.

A Czechoslovakian Expert, whose services have been secured by the Government is now touring the country, investigating the various aspects of the enterprise, such a selection of site, class of labour, machine tools to be manufactured and machinery required to supplement the equipment already available for starting the factory.

No Christmas Comforts To British Public

LONDON, Dec. 12 (Reuter)—British Food Minister John Strachey will face Parliament tomorrow in the discouraging role of an almost empty-handed Father Christmas.

The country's rigorous economic recovery plans oblige him to tell the public about the seasonal comforts it will be unable to enjoy despite temporary increases in some basic rations.

But as most of the whisky with which the achievement might normally be celebrated, goes abroad to earn more dollars: stimulants with a lower convival flashpoint will have to serve.

INDIA'S CULTURE AND HERITAGE

Louis Renou On Importance Of Sanskrit

CHIDAMBARAM, Dec. 10, (A.P.I.): "India is loved and respected in the world because it is the land possessing a long and honoured heritage in intellectual, moral and spiritual. This heritage is preserved in the treasures of Sanskrit literature". Observed Prof. Louis Renou, Professor of Sanskrit in Paris University, speaking on the significance of Sanskrit studies in the West in the Annamalai University.

Prof. Louis Renou added: "One cannot deny the importance of Tamil here, of Bengali in Calcutta, or of Marathi in Poona.

I know Tamil enjoys in the family of modern languages a unique character owing to the grand continuity of its literature. But Tamil is one of the many regional languages. The forms of expression which have given to Indians their unity, which have shaped their culture, belonging to Sanskrit alone and to no other language".

Prof. Louis Renou added: "In India Sanskrit is the basis of all religious, philosophic, and scientific tradition which, has made her what she is. In other words India possesses one of the best civilizations that still remains in the world.

There may be Dravidian literature as we have Bengali or French literature. But there is no religion, philosophy, or science with that denomination. Great savants like Sankaracharya and Ramanujacharya used Sanskrit.

The very ancient Tamil works (especially on the field of philosophy) have also come under the healthy influence of Sanskrit both in vocabulary and thought".

Kelappan deprecates Linguistic Agitation

MADRAS, Dec. 12 (API): Mr. K. Kelappan, President of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee who has left for Jaipur today in an interview to the Associated Press of India, deprecated the agitation of Congressmen in Tamil areas of Travancore for their disaffiliation from, the Kerala Provincial Congress and for affiliation to the Tamilnad Congress. As Congressmen, they should have known that it was not possible as the Congress constitution did not provide for such a proceedure. Further Mr. Kelappan said that all provincial, district and primary Congress Committees were governed by the authority and guidance of the All-India Congress and he was at a loss to understand the purpose of the agitation. He hoped wiser counsels would prevail and that Congressmen would not countenance disruptive tendencies which weakened the great national organisation.

BALANCING BARODA BUDGET

Retrenchment Committee Proposes Rs. 65 Lakhs Cut In Expenditure

BARODA, Dec. 12 (API): A total reduction of Rs. 65 lakhs in the expenditure on administration in the State with a view to balance the current year's budget has been proposed by the Retrechment Committee in its report submitted to Government of India.

The main Task Committee was appointed by the State Government about three months ago under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Pavri of Baroda High Court to devise ways and means to reduce the salary bills of Government Servants which had gone upto Rs. 345 lakhs or 65 per cent of the total revenue receipts for the State as a result of revision of their scales early this year.

It was proposed that the expenditure on this account should be brought down to 50 per cent of the total revenue without of course jeopardising the efficiency of the services.

The Committee has recommended a total reduction of Rs. 45 lakhs or 12 per cent in the salary bills of Government Departments excluding those run on commercial basis. Further reductions amounting to Rs. 3.79 lakhs has also been proposed in other fixed grants or Rs. 15.39 lakhs on fluctuating grants.

FRENCH INDIA'S MERGER WITH UNION

Reddy On His Mission To Jaipur

MADRAS, Dec. 12 (API): Mr. R. L. Purushothama Reddy, President of the French India Congress, who left for Jaipur today to attend the Congress Session, told the Associated Press of India that the French India Congress stood for the immediate merger of French Indian territories with Indian Union.

"The French India Government would do well to dissolve the newly constituted municipal councils in French India as the elections to those bodies were not properly held and were vitiated by irregularities," he added.

"The French India administration," Mr. Reddy added, "has aliented the sympathy of the people of French India by the repressive policy purusued by them."

Mr. Reddy instanced the case of Mahe where, he said, elections to the municipal council could not be held.

Referring to press reports about the continuance of M Baron as Governor of French India Mr. Reddy said that the people of French India were not interested as to who was the the Governor. Their only concern was the welfare and the future of French Indian Nationals there.

Mr. Reddy would discuss the French India problems with the Congress High Command and seek their advice for a solution.

WATER FACILITIES FOR SURAT

Bombay Government Earmarks Sum Of Rs. 30,000

SURAT, Dec. 12 (API): A sum of Rs. 30,000 has been earmarked by the Government of Bombay to improve water facilities in the District of Surat, which has been suffering from scarcity of water following scanty rains, the lowest on the record during 64 years, except for one year, this year.

Out of this a sum of Rs. 25,000 will be utilised in reconditioning old wells and the remaining amount in building better tanks.

The work of constructing temporary erections on small rivers and rivulets in the District to supply water to surrounding areas has already been taken up by the Surat District Local Board and two pumping engines sent by the Government of Bombay, are now being installed to supply coastal talukas of Choriyasi and Olpad.

"LIVING FOSSIL" DISCOVERED

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11 (API): A "living fossil" has been discovered by Mr. B. N. Chopra, lately officiating Director of the Zoological Survey of India, in the well of Banaras in the form of tiny, transparent centipede-like shrimp.

Its ancestors seem to have flourished during the Mesozoic period of the earth's history over a hundred million years ago, and the representatives of this ancient group (pheatoidea: isopoda) are now confined to Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and the Cape Province of South Africa.

It is stated that the discovery in India lends support to the view about the existence of the Gondwana Land, when Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Southern Asia, South Africa and South America formed one big southern land mass.

The prehistoric shrimp probably lives in subterranean waters and be comes more abundant in the wells during the rainly season when the water level in them is very high.

Intensive investigations on the shrimp have already been started. Its presence is likely to serve as an index to underground water resources and one may be able to divine underground water channels and reservoirs by studying its distribution in detail.

Ahmedabad Dispute For Industrial Court

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 12 (API): As the conciliation proceedings under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act between the Millowners' Association and the Textile Labour Association regarding bonus to be paid to workers for 1948, have failed, both the Associations have made a joint submission to the Industrial Court for the settlement of the dispute.

Skipping News

IMPORTS

BOMBAY, December 11.

S. S. EVANGER

From Gothemburg: 2,022 bales paper, 287 crates hard board, 40 boxes petroleum stoves and parts 35 cases match lables, 923 cases glass, 67 cases steel hinges, 19 cases steel butt hinges, 300 cases chlorate of potash 208 bales newsprint.

S. S. NAZARENO

From Philadelphia: 123 drums special diesel oil, 167 bundles tinplate waste, 400 drums lubricating oil, 53 drums hydrosulphide of soda, 121 drums diesel fuel oil.

From New York: 41 cases liquid glucose, 4,748 nogs copper ingot bars, 42 cases coal tar dyes and colours, 45 bundles auto parts, 109 ctns auto bulbs, 45 barrels camphor synthetic powder technical. 30 boxes wood machinery and parts, 2,240 bags lithophone, 1,150 drums lubricating oil, 38 bales leather belting, 58 cases steel bolts and nuts, 28 ctns auto blbs, 169 buckets reducers and lacquers 55 cases auto storage batteries, 206 drums caustic soda, 25 cases motor cars, 192 pieces auto wheels, 230 drums synthetic resin, 49 drums mineral colza oil, 40 cases truck chassis, 48 cases steel wire, 36 dozens fibre waterproof blankets, 108 boxes jeeps and accessories, 806 bundles American standard galvanized pipes with warth thread.

From Baltimore: 51 containers tin plate waste, 450 packages wire nails.

EXPORTS

GOODS ENTERED FOR EXPORT:

S. S. COLEDONIA

To Liverpool: 419 bales cotton waste—E. T. Robbertson & Sons.

S. S. ISLAMI

To Port Sudan: 11 boras real flowers—M. Vandrawan. 10 cases sofa mats—N. Shivji & Co. 18 cases kulfi oil—R. Shantilal & Co.

To Aden: 5 bales woollen shawls—N. D. Vasi.

S. S. CITY OF DUNKIRK

To Manchester: 100 bales cotton waste—H. Chandulal & Co.

To Jeddah: 10 cases castor oil and 5 bales cotton waste—G. Rasul & Co.

S. S. NETRAVATI

To Karachi: 1,000 bags kardi seed—H. H. H. Peermahomed.

S. S. VALHALL

To Karachi: 100 cases glass globes—M. A. Patel & Co. 60 bundles bidi leaves and 30 bundles bidis—M. Kasam. 21 cases gramophone records Records—The National Gramophone Records Mfg. Co., Ltd. 8 drums castor oil—The Swastik Oil Mills Ltd. 23 bales cotton piecegoods—H. Hariram.

S. S. FLYING CLOUD

To Boston: 700 bales cotton waste—C. Jairam & Co.

S. S. ITRIA

To Havre: 220 bales cotton raw—Bombay Cotton Export-Import Co.

To Port Said: 25 cases rubber toy balloons and 7 cases agar battis—M. C. Mehta & Co

S. S. KAMPALA

To Zanzibar: 9 cases glass globes—Simplex Commercial Corp. 11 cases aluminium and copper pots—H. Sachedina.

To Mombasa: 45 cases castor oil and 10 cases hairoil—The Swastik Oil Mills.

S. S. STAR BETELGEUSE

To Colombo: 538 bags cumin seed—M. Ganeshlal. 12 bales cotton waste—Jani & Co. 29 bags glass bottles—Central Bottle Trading.

To Singapore: 25 bales cotton waste—Jani & Co.

S. S. SANGERGIO

To Karachi: 25 drums silicate of soda and 20 drums castor Oil—Ismail & Co.

NEW YORK COTTON

Early Irregularity Followed By Sharp Decline

NEW YORK, Dec. 11, (Reuter.):

COTTON:

Early irregularity was followed by a sharp decline due to increase liquidation and hedges. Technical considerations, easiness of grains, less aggressive trade demand for export purposes and lack of improvement in the cotton goods market supplied the depressing factors.

The sentiment was additionally influenced by the Washington reports that the Department of agriculture has adopted a new selling policy for some Government owned or controlled farm products. The session closed barely steady with sales estimated at 125,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.

December	32.18
March	32.18
May	31.93
July	31.15
Middling Spot	32.86

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.

December	32.02 bid
March	32.20
May	31.94
July	31.17
Middling Spot	31.90

The volume of business on the Stock Exchange was 550,000 shares.

The highest and lowest U.S. steel prices were 72-5/8 and 71-1/2 respectively.

STOCKS

Although early for the season, year end buying was in evidence today and served to bring about a mild extension of yesterday's improvement. After a quiet and narrowly irregular opening, improved demand developed in most sections and the market moved to gains of upto one dollar or more. The session closed firm at the best levels of the day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.

American Telephone and Telegraph 151-3/4.
Amerex Holding Co. 22-1/2.
Anaconda Copper Mining 33-3/4.
Chase National Bank 33-7/8.
Sinclair Oil 23-3/8.
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co 44-1/2.
General Electric Co. 39-1/2
General Motors 58-3/8.
Ingersol Rand 63-1/4.
International Nickel 30.
National City Bank of New York 36-3/8.
New York Central Rail Road Co 13-3/4.
Socony Vacuum Corporation 17-1/4.
Texas Corporation 55-3/4.
Union Carbide 40-3/8.
U S. Smelting Refining Mining Co. 39.
U.S. Steel Corporation Common 72-5/8.
Western Union Telegraph 16-1/8.
U.S. Price of foreign silver 70 cents.

LONDON SILVER

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Silver spot and forward 42-1/2d.
Gold bars fine per oz £8/12/3 closed.

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO, Dec. 11, (Reuter):

Prices displayed a weak undertone in active dealings reflecting the general selling movement touched off by the Department of Agriculture report that seeding of 1949 winter wheat crop may near record proportions and that recent growing conditions have been ideal. The new Department of Agriculture sales policy was an additional influence.

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, Dec. 11.

SELLING

T.T. London on	
New York	4.0275
Montreal	4.0275
Zurich	17.34
Stockholm	14.47 to 14.50

BUYING

T.T. London on	
New York	4.0325
Montreal	4.0325
Zurich	17.36

London Stocks, Silver, gold, and Produce closed.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.

December	2.36-1/4
May	2.27-3/4
July	2.09
September	2.07-1/2

U. N. EXPEDITION TO EXPLORE NEPAL VALLEY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (Reuter)—An American expedition has received from the Maharajah of Nepal permission to explore a wild and lofty valley in that country, from which all outsiders have previously been barred, it was disclosed here today.

Dr. Dillon Ripley of Yale University, leader of the Expedition cabled back to the Expedition's sponsors here, the National Geographical Society, that Sir Shum Shere Jung Bahadur, Rana had granted permission for the expedition to spend a full month in the Karnali River Valley, a scientifically unknown section in Western Nepal. Operations there are due to start in a few days.

Dr. Ripley's group also will be permitted to explore the valley of the Sun Kosi in eastern Nepal. A formal application for the scientists to visit these valleys was originally refused in an exchange of letters some months.

Churchill For Spain's Admission To U. N.

LONDON, Dec. 11 (Reuter)—Mr. Winston Churchill in a statement today said that in yesterday's Foreign Affairs debate in the House of Commons he had not advocated Spain's admission to the Western Union, but to the United Nations.

"Russia and her Satellites are all members of the United Nations Organisation, and our differences with them are at least as great as with the present Spanish regime", the statement added.

"I have never proposed that Spain should be admitted in the present circumstances either to the Western Union or to the proposed European Assembly.

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the antiseptic ointment which kills the germs but heals the skin. It prevents dangerous infection, and quickly restores the injured tissues.
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It heals the WOUND
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MY NASTY COUGH HAS GONE, MOTHER!

"Nasty coughs" have a way of disappearing quickly—after a dose or so of Beecham's Lung Syrup. So often they are caused by tight phlegm, or a slight irritation of the mucous membranes of the throat. To relieve the cough Beecham's Lung Syrup possesses expectorant and emollient properties which loosen phlegm and soothe away Irritation. Get a bottle now!

BEECHAM'S LUNG SYRUP
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NEWS about YOUR HEALTH

Impurities in the blood-stream sooner or later cause ill health as a result you cannot look your best, feel your best or get the best out of life.

Whenever troubled with blood and skin complaints, such as **simple rheumatism, stiff and painful joints, boils,** and similar disorders take a course of this famous medicine.

CLARKE'S BLOOD PURIFYING MEDICINE BLOOD MIXTURE

In liquid or tablet form of all dealers.

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Sore throat is often a symprom of a serious infection. Don't neglect it. Take Fruit Linctus, the powerful antiseptic remedy which attacks and checks infection at source.

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for coughs, colds & chest troubles.
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POPULAR MINISTRY FOR PATIALA

Informal Discussions Begun At Delhi

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11.

It is understood that the formation of the popular ministry in Patiala States Union is under active consideration and that the delegation of Patiala Praja Mandal already in Delhi is having informal discussions.

Praja Mandal, Loksabha and Akali are the three prominent political parties and none is in a position to form on its own a stable ministry.

The present formula which, is under consideration envisages a ministry formed with one representative from each party and a Prime Minister nominated by the States Ministry and the Congress President acting jointly.

Political circles feel that a mutual adjustment may result in such a compromise formula.

POPULAR MINISTRY FOR BHOPAL

BHOPAL, Dec. 11. (A.P.I.): The formation of the first popular ministry in Bhopal with Pandit Chaturnarayan Malaviya of the Bhopal State Congress as the Prime Minister was announced in a firman issued today.

The new ministry will begin to function before January 1,1949 and discharge its duties in accordance with the terms of agreement concluded in March last with the political parties in the State.

The following are the new ministers—Chaturnarain Malaviya (Prime Minister). Syed Mahmud Hussein (Bhopal State Congress)—Revenue Nawab Zada Rashiduzzafar Khan (Independent)— Education, Mr. Kamta Prasad (Bhopal State Congress) —Finance, Rai Lala Mulkraj (Bhopal Political Conference—Public Works. Syed Zahoor Hashmi (Bhopal State Congress) —Public Health, Seth Pratapmal Mehta (Bhopal Political Conference) —Rural Development.

As Col Nawabzada Rashiduzzafar Khan is on long leave. Syed Zahoor Hashim will hold the Education portfolio during the Nawabzada's absence.

UNIFICATION OF RAJPUTANA STATES

JAIPUR, Dec. 10 (A.P.I.): Negotiations regarding the unification of Rajputana States are making steady progress, it is learnt here.

Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt, President of the Rajputana Provincial Congress said in a statement today that the Rajputana Provincial Congress Committee would consult the P.C.C. working Committees, A.I.C.C. Parliamentary Board and the Provincial Congress when deciding the future provincial set up.

Arrests In Nepal

PATNA, Dec. 11 (API): Over 200 persons have been arrested at Khatmandu for taking part in the movement launched by the Nepali Praja Panchayat against alleged suppression of Civil Liberties, according to a report received here from the office of the Nepali National Congress. Raxaul.

Hyderabad State Residents Taking Shelter In Pakistan

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, (By Air Mail): At a meeting of Hyderabad (Deccan) State subjects held in the Nishat Talkies yesterday, it was decided to form a Hyderabad Society with a view to look after Hyderabadis who have and are still coming to Pakistan for shelter.

Nawab Moin Yar Jung, a former Minister of the Nizam's Government and leader of the Hyderabad States Delegation to the U. N. Assembly, who has continued in Paris inspite of the Nizam's wishes, has also decided to settle-down in Pakistan and not to return to Hyderabad. He is expected to be provided with a good job by Pakistan.

Strengthening Civil Defences Of Pakistan Capital

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, (By Air Mail): At a joint meeting of the Civil Defence Committee and the Ward Salars of the Muslim National Guards for Karachi, it was decided to strengthen the civil defences of the Federal Capital.

General outlines of a scheme in this connection were discussed and it was decided to recruit more National Guards to achieve the target of 50,000. In order to give them necessary and regular training so as to keep them alert, it was decided to have weekly parades in every ward of the city in rotation.

Pakistan-Yugoslavia Agreement

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, (By Air Mail): A protocol has been signed here between the representatives of Pakistan and Yugoslavia which will be appended to the main Trade Agreement between these two countries.

The main agreement is still under discussion and will be finalised soon after clarification of certain points.

The Yugoslav Delegation has now left for New Delhi in connection with a similar agreement with India.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES FOR REFUGEE REHABILITATION

Centrally Sponsored New Township To Absorb 10,000 Refugees: Suggestions To Provinces And States

NEW DELHI, Dec. 12.

The Government of India have forwarded to all Provincial governments, major states and states' unions detailed suggestions for the speedy organisation of cottage and small-scale industries as a measure of rehabilitation of refugees.

They have been requested to delay action till their long-term plans for the promotion of cottage industries are ready, but to take urgent steps to help refugees in setting up small-scale industries requiring nominal capital. Advantage may also be taken of the present situation to introduce in India cottage industries which formerly flourished only in the provinces now in Pakistan and to train in cottage industries refugee shop-keepers and others who followed non-producing occupations in Pakistan.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES:

Among the concrete suggestions offered one is to the effect that workshop equipment should be provided at refugee camps so that refugees could employ thmselves in gainful occupations like bricklaying and masonary, carpentry, black-smithy, weaving, dyeing and calico-printing, block-making, carpet and duree-weaving, manufacture of ordinary chemicals like phenyle, tooth-powder, boot-polish, ink, metal-polish etc. Refugee camps at present located in barracks should be converted into workshops which could remain in existence as work centres for some time to come.

Provinces and States have been asked to encourage industrial co-operative societies and to help them with loans, where necessary, and with concrete schemes drawn up by Government Departments. Government should also provide assistance in the shape of expert advice and supervision, procurement of raw materials, power, premises and other necessary amenities.

CENTRALLY—SPONSORED TOWNSHIP:

In a communication addressed to the various Governments, the Central Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation have pointed out that the centre has sanctioned an experimental scheme for building a new township round a number of cottage and small-scale industries at Nilokheri, 80 miles from Delhi. Work in this scheme is now in progress and about 10,000 refugees are expected to be rehabilitated there. The Provincial Governments have been asked to consider the starting of similar colonies at sites now occupied by refugee camps or elsewhere.

INDUSTRIES SUITABLE FOR REFUGEES

By way of illustration, the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation have supplied to the various Governments a statement giving a list of cottage industries suitable for refugees, and in each case the initial cost, the working capital required, the approximate yield and the areas in which each industry has scope have been shown.

The sixteen industries listed are: the manufacture of all kinds of brushes, cotton and hemp ropes, cotton and heap nets, brass and copper utensils, glue, sports goods, carpets, wooden and tin-plate toys, cutlery and surgical instruments, pottery and ceramics, dyeing and calico-printing, weaving of cotton, silk and woollens, weaving of fancy laces, fabrication of steel trunks buckets Persian weels and allied articles, embrodery and tailoring.

CONGRESS EXECUTIVE AND FRENCH INDIA

Reddiar On His Mission To Jaipur

MADRAS, Dec. 11, (A.P.I.): The President of the French India National Congress Mr. Purshotham Reddiar, who has arrived in Madras on his way to Jaipur to attend the Congress Session, stated that the representatives of the French India Congress have been invited by the Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee to attend the Jaipur Session as visitors.

Mr. Reddiar and another representative from Pondicherry are acordingly attending the session. They propose to submit a memorandum to the Congress High Command regarding the conditions in French India and seeking affiliation of the French India Congress with the Indian National Congress by suitably amending the present Congress constitution.

First Congress Special Leaves Madras

MADRAS, Dec. 12 (API)—The first Congress Special left Madras Central this morning at 7-30 with a full compliment of delegates and visitors, numbering over 1,000.

The party included the presidents of the Tamilnad and Kerala Provincial Congress Committee and two Ministers of Madras, Messrs. Kala Venkata Rao and V. Kurmayya. Mr. Chandramouli Minister for Local Administration and a large number of Andhra delegates will join the party en route.

A large crowd waited at the Central Station to see the special off. Another special will leave Madras Central tomorrow morning.

Dr. Gadgil Advises Check In Prices To Fight Inflation

NASIK Dec. 11, (A.P.I.): Dr. D. R. Gadgil, the eminent economist, told the Nasik Rotary Club this evening that the present inflation was the direct result of the war finance and that the one overt manner in which the common man saw inflation was through the rise in prices. Government must do something to bring the prices under check. That was the way to win the confidence of the public.

Dr. Gadgil, who was speaking on "Inflation and Government policy" expressed apprehension that the recent gradual control policy adopted by the Government would not succeed. He said that in other countries the policy of decontrol was put into effect gradually and after carefully watching the effects at every stage. Similarly the policy of control was put into practice speedily. The plans of control should be prepared in detail and in secret but enforced quickly before the speculator knew what was happening.

Contrasting this with what the Government of India had done Dr. Gadgil said that here the policy of decontrol was put into effect in a week's time while a year's notice had been given for the policy of control.

BARODA, Dec. 11, (U.P.I.): A prize of Rs. 400 for a hundred-page essay to be written by any Baroda State subjects, on "Synthesis of Hindu-Muslim Culture" is declared by the Baroda Government. The essay may written in Gujarati, Marathi or Hindi and should be submitted to the Director of Oriental Institute of Baroda before the 31st July, 1949.

WORKING HOURS OF LABOUR

India Not Lagging Behind Western Countries, Says Mookerjee

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12 (API)—Mr. Kalipada Mookerjee, Labour Minister of West Bengal and the leader of the Indian Delegation to the International Labour Conference (Textile Section) held in Geneva recently, returned yesterday to Calcutta after the session of the Conference. Mr. Mookerjee stated in an interview that Switzerland, France, Belgium and England which he visited after the conference, wanted to have close trade relations with India, and joint goodwill missions and trade delegations were proposed to be sent from France and Belgium in the near future to India.

Mr. Mookerjee said that India was not lagging behind Western countries in regard to working hours of labour. The international convention of 1937 suggested the maximum of 40 hours' work a week, but most of the European countries were still adhering to the practice of 48 hours in the week. 48 hours were the maximum permissible in India, but in some industries, labour was working lesser hours.

MAHE TURNED INTO PRISON HOUSE

Pondicherry Congress Condemns French 'Repression'

PONDICHERRY, Dec. 12 (UPI)—A resolution condemning the 'repressive' policy of the French administration has been adopted by the Pondicherry Town Congress Committee.

The resolution says: "The daily increasing number of arrests in connection with the Mahe incident points out that Mahe is now turned, so to say, into a prison house, where nationalist elements and their families have no security of life and property. The pro-Government 'goondas' are left free and are insulting the honour of peace-loving women."

The Committee expressed its solidarity with the Mahe people in the cause of French India's merger with the Indian Union.

Santhanam On Bengal's Ordeal

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12 (API)—The Prime Minister and all other Ministers of the Government of India wanted to be at peace with Pakistan and also that Pakistan should treat the Hindus of East Bengal as free citizens, said Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Transport and Railways, speaking at a reception given to him by the Bharati Tamil Sangham, last evening. They were anxious that there should be no more problem of mass migration in this part of the country, added Mr. Santhanam. He realised the anxiesty with which this problem was being faced in Bengal. He hoped that Bengal would emerge successfully through the tremendous ordeal.

Mr. T. S. Sitapati, President of the Sangham, said that South Indians in Calcutta were keenly intersted in the prosperity of Bengal. He emphasised that one of the main activities of the Sangham was to foster a close cultural understanding between Madras and Bengal.

Kunze Sails For Pakistan

LONDON, Dec. 11 (Reuter)—Erich Kunze, apostate German Christian converted to the Muslim faith, now known as Abduss Shakoor Kunze, sailed from Britain today for Pakistan to train as a missionary at the headquarters of the Ahmadiyya community.

The Kunze, former prisoner of war in Britain, became interested in Islam after a visit to the London mosque in 1946.

JODHPUR-PAKISTAN DISPUTE ENDS

Sri Prakash's Efforts Succeed

(From Our Own Correspondent)

KARACHI, (By Air Mail)

The long disputed Pakistan-Jodhpur tussle for the possession of rolling-stock has now ended by Pakistan making an irrevocable deposit of Rs. 40 lakhs with the Imperial Bank, Jodhpur and the Jodhpur Government authorities in return handing over Pakistan's share of the rolling-stock of the Jodhpur Railway.

Even after an agreement was reached between the Railway Board officials of India and Pakistan in this connection, the Jodhpur officials it is learnt, put a new hitch by demanding usual State customs duty over the rolling-stock and locomotives leaving the State border. But, ultimately, they had to yield to the wishes of the Government of India and, accordingly, the first instalment of 30 per cent stock has already arrived in Pakistan while the second similar instalment is being selected and evalued at Jodhpur. The remaining 40 per cent will be made over in two equal instalments and it is expected that the whole delivery will now be completed within a few days, time.

This settlement could easily be ascribed to the untiring efforts of Babu Sri Prakasa, the High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, who has now appealed to the Pakistan authorities that since necessary rolling-stock was already in their hands, they should resume the train services between the two Dominions and thereby relieve the great distress of the travelling public as also make it easy for the quick transfer of goods.

It will be recalled, ever since this dispute arose nearly four months back, the direct train services between India and Pakistan were suspended with the result that the travellers were left to choose between the two remaining routes of sea and air. Even the posts between the two Dominions had to be diverted 'via' these routes necessitating much delay in the delivery of ordinary mails in the either Dominion.

TOTAL PROHIBITION IN SIND

Government To Lose 45 Lakhs Yearly

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, (By Air Mail): It is understood, the Government of Sind have decided to implement the total prohibition programme all over the province from April 1, 1949.

By pursuing this programme, the Sind Government will lose a sum of Rs. 45 lakhs annually which they are getting at present as Excise Duty. Ways and means are being found to meet this huge deficit.

TANNERIES' WORKERS' BASIC WAGE

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11 (API)—The Industrial Committee on tanneries and leather goods manufacturers, which met here yesterday, arrived at a formula for the minimum basic and dearness allowance in the organised sector of the industry.

According to this formula Rs. 5 will be appropriated from the dearness allowance to the basic wage so that the basic wage in big cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur will be Rs. 40 during the first five years of existence of a concern and Rs. 45 in subsequent years. At other centres the corresponding rates will be Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 respectively.

As for dearness allowance, taking the year 1939 (cost of living index equal to 100) as basis, the scale is to be index No. 101 to 150, Rs. 10, 151 to 200 Rs. 15; 201 to 250, Rs. 20; 251 to 300, Rs. 25; 301 to 350, Rs. 30; 351 to 400, Rs. 35, 401 to 450, Rs. 40; 451 and above Rs. 45.

The committee also decided to set up a sub-committee to examine the question of wages in unorganised units of the industry.

Pakistan Youth Convention

Since the death of her brother, Miss Fatima Jinnah made her first public appearance this week in the Khalikdina Hall where she addressed the All Pakistan Youth Convention, the first of its kind after the establishment of this separate Dominion. She exhorted the youth to aim at an intelligent appreciation of the meaning, the prerequisites and the implications of democracy. The essentials of democracy, she said, were a correct type of education, raising of the general standard of living, eradication of corruption, bribery and nepotism—a clear warning that all such impediments and evils have first to be removed if democracy is to function.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11 (API.) Three peasants of Chapra, in Nadia district of West Bengal, have been arrested by the Pakistan border guards posted at Baidyanathtola. Their cattle was also seized. The arrests took place while they were reaping their crops.

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Phadkar's Gallant Knock Fails To Avert Follow-on

INDIA 95 FOR 2 IN SECOND INNINGS

Modi And Hazare Still Batting

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The epic innings which alone would have turned the probability of an innings defeat into a possibility remained unplayed today on the fourth day of the second Test match between India and the West Indies and the home team still needed 261 runs to save the match in five hours with two of their batsmen in the pavilion.

The pre-lunch period provided hopes of a very stimulating nature. For during this period Phadkar, the overnight not-out, joined by Umrigar played sound and watchful cricket and they remained together adding 77 runs in the two hours without being separated. But the very first over after the break saw the dissolution of the partnership which for all purposes was the last line of defence of the Indians. Umrigar played tentatively at a good leg-break from Ferguson and offered a low though not a very difficult catch to Goddard fielding at gully.

This catch marked the end of a great innings. Considering the position of the side when Umrigar made his Test debut, the youngster's knock was in some respects, at least a pointer to some of the older members of the side. Umrigar took no risks as can be seen by the fact that he took slightly over two hours to compile his 30. Nothing save a loose ball was punished, but when the punishment was meted out it was always severe and in full measure. He refused to play against break save to a rank long hope and preferred the quiet and unspectacular road of safety to the glittering and uncertain path of an opportunist. His innings was marred, however, 34 minutes after commencement, by a difficult chance he gave to Cameron fielding at backward short leg off Ferguson. With his score at 61 in a total of 168 he mistimed a short-pitched ball, but was fortunately dropped.

Phadkar who figured in the valuable two hour stand for the seventh wicket which produced 79 runs carried the full responsibility of his side on his shoulders, and, determined to make no addition to the presents which the earlier batsmen had made of their wickets, made defence the arch-stone of his edifice. Earlier in the morning when his eye was not yet in he refused to be tempted by Ferguson's shorter balls well outside the leg-stump. He realised that the price for this temptation might mean his wicket if a ball misbehaved and suddenly stood up in revolt, or again if this hitting mood made him play a ball against the break which should have ...yed with it. There were but three fielders on the leg side, but Phadkar put greater emphasis on wickets rather than on runs. On anything punishable, however, Phadkar was not very kind. He pushed and cut Ferguson's shorter balls and drove his over-pitched deliveries so well that Ferguson was confined to a small good-length strip. Gomez started bowling round the wicket in an attempt to break the partnership and though he did not break the partnership he liquidated the remaining partner when Phadkar mistimed a half-pull to leg and presented Jones at short square leg with an easy catch. Goddard had dropped him off his own bowling when the batsman was 32 in a total of 162.

Then it was the turn of two adventurous batsmen to be associated in a partnership which, if it served no other purpose was, at least, of immense nuisance value to their side. Sen and Shinde coming together when the eight wicket fell 233 added 28 good runs before being parted. For a person who was not aware of the three score-boards on the ground it would have been difficult to believe that the two batsmen are numbers nine and ten in the batting order and that they were fighting in a gallant version of the rear-guard action. Ferguson, who had been always potentially dangerous when bowling to the other Indians lost all his terrors when bowling to Sen and Shinde, who repeatedly treated his over-pitched balls as near-half-volleys and drove them hard. On the other hand when Ferguson pitched the ball short, inviting an against the break stroke they took up this challenge with a dimple in each cheek and cracked the West Indian bowler good and hard. They treated the slow bowler entirely on the merit of the ball and were not in the least obsessed with the idea of playing for a draw at all costs, even that of valuable runs which may have some say in the event of the West Indies being forced to bat again—a remote possibility.

The new ball which should have been taken after Ferguson had completed his first over after lunch was delayed owing to the dismissals first of Umrigar and later of Phadkar. Goddard anticipated that Ferguson would wipe off these rabbits, but rabbits these were certainly not and only the finest stumping seen at the Brabourne Stadium ended a partnership which must have been annoying to Goddard. Shinde tried to on-drive Gomez, stepped out, missed an in-swing, and before he could regain his crease which he had vacated for but a brief while was stumped with tremendous speed from the leg-side by Walcott.

Rangachari showed some unorthodox strokes to the 35,000 odd spectators present. His habit of leaving his stumps open, backing a foot or so and then having a swipe at the ball fetched him eight runs of which four came from a boundary hit off Jones. The number of unacademic strokes that he might have showed us was curtailed when Sen was out leg-before to Goddard.

The second innings started once again with Amarnath refusing to use any roller at all on the wicket, though the lightest roller might have had the advantage of giving a better surface to the wicket for at least the first few overs. Amarnath has had no roller used on the wicket since Goddard decided to break it up with a heavy roller at the commencement of the third day.

If the start in the first innings was tragic, in the second innings it was twenty-seven times more so. Off the second ball of his second over Jones caused Ibrahim to edge an incoming ball and Goddard at short fine leg made an easy catch to strike the first blow in the second innings. Modi, who was thus virtually an opening batsman started with his customary confidence, playing every ball with the middle of his bat. Henderson's suggestion that Modi should be an opening bat appears to gain in strength as the Indian opening pair time and again fail to provide with any decent start. Modi played the best innings by an Indian in this Test. Although he too was playing for a draw he was playing no pat-ball cricket and punished everything that was not of a good-length. He placed the ball well and made his strokes with his characteristic firmness.

The lesson of the first innings he had taken dearly to heart and refused to hit against the break although Ferguson tried to induce him into such a stroke. The legitimate successor to Vijay Merchant Modi played cricket that was at once sound and attractive.

Hazare the other unbeaten batsman played an innings which judged even from his own standards, must be regarded as subdued. During the eighty-odd minutes that he was at the wicket he collected but 21 runs and at one stage had scored only four to Modi's 34. Much, indeed a whole Test match, will depend on Hazare as well as Modi as they walk out of the pavilion in the morning.

What made the Indians' task a fight and their fight a task was an odd looking bowler named Ferguson. This leg-break bowler who varies his spin from a sharp leg-break to a straight one and only an occasional googly is the proud possessor of all the qualities needed to make a great bowler and a prized match-winner. He bowled fifty overs in a stretch with but the small pause while he changed ends for his forty-third over. Never during this period nor, indeed, throughout the match, was he completely mastered by any of the batsmen facing him. He varied his flight as he varied his spin to suit the dislikes of the batsman opposing him. While bowling to Modi he pitched the ball a trifle short of length and made it turn towards the stumps from outside the leg-stump, cut when bowling to Hazare he gave the ball plenty of air and pitched the ball on the leg and middle stumps and turned the ball away towards stumps. The last over of the day which he bowled was a remarkable over being just such a one as would send a very anxious and a non-enterprising batsman back to the pavilion. But Modi survived it to fight another day. He did not turn the ball much in this last over and bowled a trifle faster and pitched the ball well up to the batsman so that he may not have the time in which to judge the smaller break and play it. He was aiming for a leg-before decision in this last over and produced as fine an over as any he has bowled so far in the second Test.

Realising that runs were worth hardly any consideration at all he bowled to a field which had so much of an attack in it that even the extra-cover by which all slow bowlers swear was absent. A slip a gully, a cover, a deep mid-off, a silly-mid-off, a mid-on, a wide mid-on a silly mid-on and a deep square-leg formed his field during the last two the silly-mid-on moved over to form a second silly-mid-off. With a field which presented so many opportunities for scoring the batmen were not particularly anxious to disperse the close field. By his genius he earned the respect of two great batsman like Hazare and Modi.

The wicket is taking a lot of spin and an accasional ball is rising chet high. But the wicket cannot be pointed out as the culprint responsible for the Indian debacle. There is not much pace in the wicket and the batsman can watch the ball right on to his bat.

SCORE BOARD

WEST INDIES (1st Innings) for 6 wkts declared 629

INDIA (1st Innings)

V. Mankad run out	21
K. C. Ibrahim run out	9
R. S. Modi c Atkinson b Ferguson	1
V. S. Hazare l b w Atkinson	26
H. R. Adhikari l b w Ferguson	34
D. G. Phadkar c Jones b Gomez	74
L. Amarnath c and b Ferguson	24
P. R. Umrigar c Goddard b Ferguson	30
P. Sen l b w Goddard	19
S. G. Shinde st Walcott b Gomez	15
C. R. Rangachari not out	8
Extras (1 bye, 5 leg-byes, 8 no balls)	14
Total	273

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 27, 2 for 28, 3 for 32, 4 for 82, 5 for 116, 6 for 150, 7 for 229, 8 for 233, 9 for 261, 10 for 273.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
P. E. Jones (1 no ball	21	7	34	0
G. E. Gomez	24	9	32	2
D. Atkinson	14	5	21	1
W. Ferguson	57	8	126	4
J. D. Goddard (7 no balls)	12.2	7	19	1
F. J. Cameron	10	3	9	0
J. B. Stollmeyer	4	0	18	0

INDIA (2nd Innings)

V. Mankad c Ferguson be Gomez	16
K. C. Ibrahim c Goddard b Jones	0
R. S. Modi not out	56
V. S. Hazare not out	21
Extras	2
Total (for 2 wkts)	95

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 1, 2 for 33, (

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M.	R.	W.
P. E. Jones	4	0	19	1
G. E. Gomez	11	4	20	1
D. Atkinson	2	0	3	0
J. D. Goddard	3	1	6	0
W. Ferguson	9	2	37	0
F. J. Cameron	3	1	8	0

Umpires: Messrs Ramchandra and Sinha.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Fourth Day's Play In The Test

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The fourth day of the Second Test match at the Brabourne Stadium between the West Indies and India, saw the latter follow on with a deficit of 356 runs.

Following are some of the facts and figures of the day's play.

* * *

INDIA'S BATTING RATE

First Innings

1st hour	32 Runs
2nd hour	44 Runs
3rd hour	39 Runs
4th hour	35 Runs
5th hour	33 Runs
6th hour	43 Runs
7th hour	46 Runs

* * *

TIMINGS FOR EACH HUNDRED

1st hundred	155 Minutes
2nd hundred	180 Minutes
Last 73 runs	67 Minutes

* * *

SECOND INNINGS

1st hour	47 Runs
Last 45 minutes	48 Runs
95 Runs	105 Minutes

* * *

PERFORMANCES OF BATSMEN

PHADKAR scored his 74 runs in 244 minutes with four fours, 1 three, 7 twos and 41 singles.

Out of his 74 runs, Phadkar scored 6 through slips (6 singles), 2 on point (2 singles), 14 on cover point (1 four and 10 singles), 10 on mid off (1 four, 1 two, and 4 singles), 23 on mid-on (1 four, 3 twos, 13 singles), 9 on square leg (1 four, 1 two and 3 singles) and 10 on leg (1 three, 2 twos and 3 singles)

* * *

UMRIGAR scored his 30 in 122 minutes, with two fours, 1 three, 5 twos and 9 singles.

Out of his 30 runs, Umrigar scored 1 through slips, 2 on mid off (1 two), 13 on mid-on (1 three, 1 two and 8 singles), 8 on square leg (1 four and 2 twos) and 6 on leg 1 four and 1 two).

* * *

RUSI MODI scored his 56 batting in 93 runs, with 6 fours, 5 three, 4 twos and 9 singles.

Out of 95 runs Rusi Modi scored 8 through slips (1 four, 1 two and 2 singles), 1 on point, 12 on cover point (2 fours, 1 three and 1 single), 3 on mid off (1 three), 14 on mid-on (2 fours, 1 three and 3 singles), 10 on square leg (3 twos, 1 two and 2 singles) and 8 on leg (1 four and 2 twos).

* * *

RUNS SCORED OFF EACH BOWLER

PHADKAR: Jones 1, Gomez 1, Atkinson 8, Ferguson 45, Goddard 3, Cameron 4 and Stollmeyer 13.

* * *

UMRIGAR: Jones 2, Atkinson 1, Ferguson 20, Goddard 2, and Stollmeyer 5.

MODI: Jones 13, Gomez 8, Atkinson 3, Goddard 6, Ferguson 26.

* * *

LONGEST SPELL OF BOWLING

Ferguson bowled for 4 hours 3 minutes without change from the Pavilion end. Analysis for this period being 42 overs, 6 maidens, 87 runs and 3 wickets.

* * *

94.4 overs were bowled during the day with 17 changes (6 from pavilion end and 11 from Churchgate end).

62.4 overs were bowling during India's first innings with 12 changes (5 from Pavilion end and 7 from Churchgate end) and 32 overs during India's second innings with 5 changes (one from Pavilion end and 4 from Churchgate end).

* * *

FIRST NEW BALL was taken during India's first innings at the total 257 by Jones in his 19th over from Churchgate end. India had then batted for 395 minutes.

* * *

CATCHES DROPPED

Goddard dropped Phadkar off his own bowling in first ball of his fifth over. Phadkar was then 32 out of a total of 160. Umrigar was 5 and extras 8.

* * *

Cameron dropped Umrigar at short square leg off Ferguson's second ball of 39 runs. Umrigar was 6 in a total of 167, Phadkar was then 36, extras 9.

The Sportsman's Sportsfolio

MAGNIFICENT BATTING BY WEEKES IN SECOND TEST

BY J. C. MAITRA

After a long time, the Brabourne Stadium was again humming with life and activity. The second Test match between India and West Indies saw the stands and the Club House well filled by an enthusiastic crowd of spectators who must have numbered well-nigh 35,000. The old love for cricket, which had appeared to be dead, but was actually lying dormant, came to the surface again with renewed vigour. Although there was no touch of communalism in the contest, people rushed, up to witness cricket for cricket's sake. Does it not clearly demonstrate the fact that true lovers of cricket would not bother to enquire about the communal or religious colours of the rival teams so long as they are assured of top class cricket. Give them the right stuff and they will flock to enjoy the fare whatever it may be.

WEST INDIES LUCKY

John Goddard, the West Indies Captain was fortunate enough to win the toss for the second time. So they are able to bat on a 'de luxe' wicket. But the credit is all the greater to their batsmen that they are taking full advantage of it. None of them showed over-anxiety to punish the bowling with a vengeance even though it was far from vicious or dangerous. Almost all of them batted sedately throughout the two days they were at the wickets. Even when Alan Rae and Everton Weekes crossed the century mark, they were in no hurry to force the pace. And that was the main reason why they were able to amass the huge total of 557 runs for the loss of five wickets only. It will not be at all surprising if Weekes and his successors pursue the same course today and raise their tally to a gigantic height.

ADMIRABLE WEEKES

Clyde Walcott was rather unfortunate in being run out when he was well-set the century mark. He owed his dismissal to a smart return by Hemu Adhikari whose fielding at cover-point was an object-lesson to all his colleagues.

Rae might have continued his good work throughout the second day as well but for that one easy catch he offered to the bowler Datta Phadkar.

Weekes may carry on for weeks but for the time-limit of the match. Nevertheless he deserves to reach the double-century mark—he is 183 now for his admirable batting qualities supported by exemplary patience and perseverance.

It is very likely the tourists may force the pace this morning with a view to collect as many runs as they can by lunch time and then apply closure. If they continue longer, there will be insufficient time left for them to get the home team out twice by Monday evening, unless of course the wicket crumbles up sooner than is expected and our batsmen fail miserably twice against their admittedly moderate attack.

INDIA'S DIFFICULT TASK

Bad as it was to lose the toss, it was worse still to be deprived of Amarnath's bowling. Owing to an injury to his leg, he is unable to give of his best in this department. The other bowlers—barring Vinoo Mankad—have failed either to terrorise the visiting batsmen with their pace or decevie them by their guiles. Therefore Vinoo has to bear the lion's share of the attack. But the wicket does not help him in the least. So he can only peg away to tie the batsmen down to defensive play. Vijay Hazare who was lending him a useful hand pretty frequently at the other end, was absent from the ground for a long while in the afternoon. This was another handicap to India.

Luckily our fielding has been fairly good on the whole, despite mistakes here and there occasionally. Otherwise India's fate might have been worse for a team of batsmen which offers chances very, very rarely—almost all their hits being on the ground.—it needs super-fieldsmen, which Indians are not, to accept the only rare ones that came their way.

I am only hoping that our batsmen would play up when they have their turn. It is by no means an easy task after a long period of leather-hunting and with a colossal tally staring them in the face. But as experienced men they are expected to rise to the occasion and give the tourists an even fight.

"MARCH OF INDIAN CRICKET"

"March of Indian Cricket" is really an autobiography of Prof. D B Deodhar, published by S K. Roy of the "Illustrated Sporting News", Calcutta. This is natural as the old Professor played a prominent part on the stage of Indian cricket for nearly 35 years. Many of the historical events in the game in this country are mixed up with his own career. The readers will find the book exceedingly interesting and instructive. He has many hard things to say about the promotion and administration of cricket in India, and particularly Bombay I am afraid he has also his own share of the blame. If the mistakes of the past can be obviated in the future by reading his criticism the book will have served a very useful purpose. Every lover of the game should read it.

LUSITANIAN'S AND YOUNG SPORTS WIN

Both Railway Teams Beaten In Hockey League

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Two senior division matches were played at the association ground this evening before packed stands, the spectatore watched first Ycung Sports "A" beat B.B. & C.I. Rly. "A" by two goals to one, while Lusitanian's "A" managed to triumph over G.I.P. Rly. "A" by a solitary goal. Once again it was Leslie Woodcock who scored the only goal of the match to give the Lusis full points.

In the B.B. & C.I. encounter with Young Sports "A", the Railwaymen played with ten men up to about the first few minutes of second half. Ycung Sports "A" got their first goal from a penalty corner scored by R. Fernandes, in the first half. The Railwaymen tried in vain to gain the equalizer but both Young Sports defenders did their best to foil delayed shots.

On resumption Young Sports went ahead with another penalty corner melee resulting in a goal, this time Gonsalves netted At one time it woked as though the treble would be complete but the referee below up tor foul when Poonawalla shot into an open goal. Five minutes before the call of time Sarby the Railway's centre forward scored from a Melee which was the result of a free hit from just outside the goal area. This reduced the margin to two goals to one. After the bully-off Summy D'Mello was running on his own and had just the goalie to beat when the referee blew up for full time.

The teams:— YOUNG SPORTS "A":— Lopez; D. Agre H Gonsalves; Poonawalla, Chong; Kaku. R. Fernandes; Idris, Effie D'Souza; S. D'Mello; F. Doulton.

B.B. & C.I. RLY. "A":— Gardiner; Jadhav; Khan; Agre; Joginder, Dias; Mullen; Lezanes, Saxley; A. Fernandes; Samson.

LUSITANIAN'S SECOND VICTORY

Lusitanians managed to beat G.I.P. Rly. "A" by one goal to nil. The Lusis went ahead at the end of the first half when Woodcock playing right inner ran through on his own and with a left flick pushed the ball into the right hand corner of the net. Dounelly fell in attempting to save the Lusitanian's inner rio Leo D'Sa, Wilson and Braganza failed to make use of the made open chances presented by the openings made by Woodcock and Vaz.

GOAN SPORTS "B" WIN

In the earlier game played in scorching heat at 2-45 p.m. Goan Sports 'B" beat Young Comrades 'B' by three goals to nil. The goal gethers were Jacob, Cyril and Domnic.

HINDUSTANI IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

(Continued from page 4)

taught to the higher secondary classes through Urdu script in those provinces where mother-tongue script is Devnagari. Thus by the end of the high school career the student will be well equipped not only with the knowledge of Hindustani but will also be knowing the Urdu script. In the interest of building up of a united India it is necessary that the medium of instruction in the Universities of the country be Hindustani. For it will help the scholars of different provinces and universities to take advantage of the researches done in other places, exchange ideas and make a united effort towards higher knowledge and culture. Moreover, exchange of ideas and discussions are the very back-bone of a sound, healthy and a growing democracy. All these advantages will be impossiblye if regional languages are the medium of instruction in universities, as regional languages beyond their legitimate places will always foster ever growing provincialism and in the end encourage the centrifugal forces.

KNOWLEDGE OF URDU SCRIPT ESSENTIAL

There still remains two major difficulties. One of the difficulties is with regard to the script and the other that of finding technical words for subjects belonging to social and physical sciences. The problem of script is quite easy if looked at without passion or prejudice. There are two scripts—Devnagari and Urdu. All the Northern languages more or less with very few exceptions follow Devnagari script. To these people it will not be difficult to learn one additional script. For this reason is it not better to teach the children of higher secondary classes the national language through the Urdu script alone? Urdu script should be standardised and it would be advisable to introduce Urdu type script. With regard to the Southern provinces people should be left free to choose any of the two scripts for learning the national language. In this way it will not be obligatory on people of any province to study more than two scripts—one for his provincial language or mother tongue and the other for the national language. The knowledge of Urdu script is very essential to India and its people. Firstly because India contains no insignificant minority in its Muslim population. The religious books of our Muslim brethren are written in the Urdu script. If India wants to achieve real and lasting unity among its two major communities it could only be achieved by studying the religious and cultural works of the other community. Secondly, through the Urdu script India can also probe into the treasures of Persian and Arabic literatures and thus develop greater contacts and affinity with our neighbouring countries of the Middle East.

Regarding technical terms our scholars will do well if they choose words that are current in the national language and only in the absence of appropriate word should they try to bring in words from the classical languages. But it would be advisable to accept unhesitatingly technical words that are current in the international field. In no case should artificial efforts be made to coin new words or introduce mutilated words from classical languages. The language should be allowed to grow naturally.

Efforts will have to be made and sacrifices undergone to build up a united and a secular India.

In the Day's Sport

CRICKET

Brabourne Stadium

10-45 a.m. West Indies vs. India (Second Test Match—Final Day).

HOCKEY

Association Ground

3-45 p.m. Lever S.C. vs. Willingdon C. Gym. (Division II).

4-45 p.m. B.B. & C.I. "B" vs. Young Comrades "A" (Division I).

St. Xavier's Ground Parel

4 p.m. Overseas Comm. Service vs. St. Xavier's "C."

5 p.m. Bombay Area Army vs. Dreamland.

G.I.P. Rly. Ground Parel

4 p.m. B.B. and C.I. Police vs. Telephone S.C.

5 p.m. Blue Wizards vs. Goan Sports "B".

R

RATIONING IN 47 VILLAGES OF THE BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT

Foodgrains and Cloth Rationing will be introduced in the following villages from 19th December 1948:—

1 Aksa	17 Eksar	33 Ara
2 Erangal	18 Oshivra	34 Sai
3 Kandivali	19 Goregaon	35 Kanjur
4 Kurad	20 Dahisar	36 Tirandaj
5 Gundgaon	21 Pahadi	37 Pavai
6 Goral	22 Poisar	38 Tulsi
7 Charkhop	23 Magathane	39 Paspoli
8 Dharavali	24 Majas	40 Malad
9 Nahur	25 Parajapur	41 Kaneri
10 Borivali	26 Valnai	42 Klerabad
11 Manori	27 Vadhavan	43 Hariali
12 Mandapeshwar	28 Akurli	44 Chendavali
13 Marve	29 Chinchavali	45 Vyaroli
14 Malvani	30 Dindoshi	46 Kopri
15 Mulund	31 Bhandup	47 Tungve.
16 Shimpavali	32 Vikhroli	

Have you filled in your Declaration Form for obtaining the ration documents? If you have, please take the delivery of the foodgrains cards on the due date mentioned in the counterfoil of your Declaration Form.

Declaration Forms will henceforth be accepted at the Rationting Offices of each area.

R

THE NORMAL WORKING HOURS of all Ward/Area Rationing Offices are from 10-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. on all working days except Mondays which is a weekly holiday. On Sunday these offices remain open from 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m. only.

A skeleton staff is however posted to work at these offices from 9-0 a.m. every day for acceptance of A & V forms, acceptance of ration cards for cancellation, temporary deposit and delivery of cards against A forms or deposit receipts.

THE WORKING HOURS FOR DELIVERY OF CLOTH COUPONS at THE WARD RATIONING OFFICES ARE FROM 9 A.M. TO 3-30 P.M. ON ALL WEEK DAYS EXCEPT MONDAYS. ON SUNDAYS COUPONS ARE ISSUED FROM 9 A. M. TO 12 NOON AND FROM 2 P.M. TO 5 P. M.

Nicaragua Invades Costa Rica

SAN JOSE (Coasta Rica), Dec. 11 (Reuter)—A week after disbanding its army Costa Rica, a Central American Republic of 25,000 square miles was invaded last night by a hostile ..force from Nicaragua, it was announced today.

Reports stated that the invaders, commanded by Colonel Juan Tavio, had seized the frontier town of La Cruz and that Colonel Tavio intended to set up a provisional government headed by Dr. Raphel Guardia, President until he fled after a right-wing revolt last April.

The Costa Rican Government who placed the safety of the country in the hands of the thousand strong police force, held an emergency session today while crowds cheered Senor Otilio Ulate, who led the April revolt and who won last Wednesday elections.

MOBILIZATION ORDER

Reports reaching Guatemala from San Jose said, the Costa Rican military junta today suspended constitutional guarantees and ordered immediate mobilisation.

Troops from Nicaragua have advanced to Costa Rican towns of Guanacaete and Liberia, said the reports.

Curfew And Cable Censorship

Costa Rica was put on a war footing tonight with cable cnsorship and curfew, in face of the 24-hour-old invasion from Nicaragua, military headquarters announced.

President Jose Figueres has taken over command of the army, and 3,000 volunteers have already been enrolled and equipped for immediate action.

An invasion force of 800 men is moving south to attack Liberia, about 100 miles north-west of the Capital, San Jose, Government reports said. Only 80 of the invaders are Costa Ricans, the rest Nicaraguans, including some National Guards, the reports added.

AMERICAN ZONE FINAL OF THOMAS CUP

U. S. Wins All Four Matches Against Canada In First Day

PASADENA, Dec. 12. (Reuter): The United States won all the four matches on the first day of the American Zone Final of the Thomas Badminton Cup here yesterday against Canada. The results today.

The results yesterday were: D. Freeman beat R. Birch, 15-4, 15.3. Martin Mendez beat K. Samis 15-6 15-10.

Freeman and W. Rogers beat T. Pollock and R. Smith 17-15, 11-15, 15-9.

C. Stephens and Robert Williams beat G. Simpon and R. Birch 15-8 15-8.

PAREL HOCKEY

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A solitary goal scored by A. Braganza midway through first half of play, enabled Goan Sports "A" to gain full points at the cost of Panchgani Parsi P.O.B. "A", in the Senior Division of the Parel Hockey League this evening at the G.I.P. Railway Ground.

Earlier in the evening Young Rovers S.C beat Coorg S.C. by six goals to nil in Div. III B. Fernandes 3, P. D'Souza 2 and P. Joseph were the scorers.

In the Goan Inter Village Tournament played at the same venue, Guirim S C. beat St. Mitchael, Anjuna by a solitary goal scored by J. D'Cunha.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Party-spirit is a lying, vociferous, reckless spirit, a stranger to candour, willing to pervert truth, and to use underhand and dishonest means, so it may gain the victory.

—C. SIMMONS.

THE CHALLENGE OF COMMUNALISM

The appeal of the President and three members of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha for the lifting of the ban on the R.S.S. comes as an opportune disillusionment to those who might otherwise have been misled by the specious talks of reorganising that party as a national party. No one who has observed the developments of the past few days, will maintain that the R.S.S. has been treated with undue harshness. Anyone who has the stability of the State at heart and the steady building up of a secular State, will demand a final settling of accounts with an organisation which challenges the Government with a disobedience campaign. That responsible leaders of the Hindu Mahasabha should consider it necessary to plead the cause of the R.S.S. is proof that the two organisations have a common communal purpose. It is not an accident that the appeal should coincide with the "resumption of normal activities" of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh. The intention to give the agitation a semblance of public support and to bring combined pressure on the Government is as obvious as it is barefaced. The R.S.S. by its resistance to authority has put itself completely out of court with all nationalist opinion. By the support they have extended to the R.S.S., the leaders of the Mahasabha have destroyed any chance they might otherwise have had of re-entering political life on a non-communal basis.

It would be a mistake to pass off this latest manifestation of Mahasabha mentality lightly. The Hindu Mahasabha has had several issues on which it could have expressed an opinion in all these months. Instead, it passed into a kind of voluntary exile from politics since the general revulsion from communalism consequent on Gandhiji's assassination. It has chosen—or rather its principal workers have chosen—to make known its mind on one subject. And it is not chance that that subject should indicate communalism in its extremest form. There is no need to labour the point further. It is enough that here we have irrefutable proof that the Mahasabhaite, if he eschews communal politics, does so only as a tectical measure. That communalism has to be camouflaged is and that political communalists realise this necessity are definite gains to Indian Nationalism. But that is no reason why it should be tolerated. The Mahasabha cannot be permitted to get away with its elaborate pretence of having shed communalism, when all that it has done is to change its appearance to meet the new conditions in the country and to continue its activities unhampered by the Government's express disapproval of political communalism. The four leaders' special pleading for the R.S.S. is a cogent reason for drastic action against all communalism.

For such a measure the present is an opportune moment. Leniency has been tried to the full, and it has not moved the communalists, except to fresh excess. Indian Nationalism cannot continue for an indefinite period in a defensive mood. It must consolidate its gains and move forward. There should not be another opportunity for communalists, of whatever complexion, to challenge the State and create countrywide disturbances. Among the many problems confronting India, those which threaten national unity and solidarity call for immediate solution. As the draft resolution before the Jaipur Congress on Communalism shows, the Congress leaders are alive to the need for destroying this menace root and branch. There must be no further tolerence of the evil.

The Dutch Decision

It is not the unexpected that has happened according to a report from the Hague the Dutch Government have announced that the three-year old negotiations for a settlement with the Indonesian Republic have finally broken down and that the Dutch would now proceed immediately to set up an interim Indonesian Government without the Republicans, that is to say a Government of stooges, who were lured into separation from the Republic and who sold their patriotic obligations for the price of privileged positions under the protection and patronage of Dutch masters. This is an unfortunate end because it closes a chapter of peaceful negotiations in order to open another of grim and bloody struggle.

For years during and since the war Indonesians fought for freedom from Dutch Imperialism, under which they had slaved and suffered so long. And they had all but won it too. Indeed they did win it and by now Indonesia would have been a free country enjoying the blessings of sovereign independence, if only the so-called champions of democracy, the Allies, had not interfered. They not only deserted the Indonesian Republic but they also actually helped the Dutch to return to Indonesia. Indeed, it is they who trained equipped and provisioned Dutch forces and they who transported and protected them. The rest is the story of steady extension and consolidation of an ejected, expelled Imperialism, backed by diplomatic efforts of the Allies through professedly peaceful interventions.

Today the Dutch feel that they are militarily well-established, that they have materially strengthened themselves by inciting ambitious, un-patriotic separatism and that they can destroy the Republic and the Republican movement by further "police actions" and continuation of the criminal economic blockade, which has been in force for a long time now, and which not one of the Allies, who had betrayed the Republicans, ever took the trouble to get lifted. And the Dutch also feel that they can now dispense with and ignore the United Nations Committee. A notice to that effect has already been served upon the committee. It is easy to foresee the pattern of future Dutch policy: "Police actions" and economic blockade, in order to "incorporate" the Republic into their new Imperialist "system." But it is a challenge to the United Nations. How is it going to be taken up? As for the rest, the challenge, which the Dutch announcement means, to the freedom movement in Indonesia and, indeed, to Asian countries is not going to be taken lying down. Dutch Imperialism is starting a struggle, the ultimate consequences of which to itself it has not anticipated at all.

Sixty Years Of Art

Founded in 1888, the Bombay Art Society has reached the stage of the Diamond Jubilee—an event which will form a landmark in its history. On the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee, the Society has, in addition to its Annual Exhibition, organised a retrospective and historical exhibition and has issued a souvenir. The presentation of an inscribed medallion to Mr. V. V. Oak, the Hon Secretary, marks the just appreciation, at the approximate moment, of the Society of the selfless services rendered by him for a period of over eighteen years. At the close of sixty years' existence, the Society presents a creditable record of achievements and of the contribution made by it to the progress of art. Its Annual Exhibition, which is its outstanding activity, was omitted only twice. Between 1907 and 1947 the Society has awarded in this exhibition cash prizes and medals to the tune of Rs. 85,000/- and has, further, helped artists by selling their pictures whose cost comes to Rs. 2,00,000/-. We wish the Society success in its future career and hope that it will continue to have a broad outlook on art and will, in particular play a prominent part in the revival of India's traditional arts and crafts.

We endorse the opinion expressed by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in his inaugural address at the Annual Exhibition that there should be closer co-operation between museums and art societies. There should be a link between museums and art societies and also the Sir J.J. School of Art—an institution in which artists; designers and architects are trained. Closer co-operation between all such institutions is sure to be conducive to this growth of art, but it should be achieved according to a well-thought out scheme and not in a haphazard manner. Every new institution concerned with the teaching or propagation of art should be brought under the operation of such a scheme. The Governor dweit upon the relative utility of the exhibition and art gallery as a medium of fostering public interest in art and observed "a well-stocked and well-arranged art gallery can be visited throughout the the years." An art gallery will be established in Bombay through the munificent donation of Rs. 4,00,000 made by Sir Cowasji Jehangir, the President of the Bombay Art Society; and, according to the information given by the Governor, attempts are being made to secure a suitable site for it. Let us point out in this connection that an institution like the art gallery should be located on a site, which is independent, prominent and easily accessible to the people. The Government should expedite the selection of the site, so that Bombay can get, in the near future, an institution which it urgently needs.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT:

It was thought significant that the known pro-peace Chinese such as General Chiang Chih Chunh and Shao Li Aze both of whom took part in General Marshall's mediation efforts when years ago, as well as General Wutch Chen believed to have close connections with Kuomintang leftists were unconfirmably reported to be included in the Premiers tentative list.

—Shanghai Report.

* * *

Four members of the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, namely, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Dr. Gokulchand Narang, Captain Keshab Chandra and Mr. Indra Prakash, have in a statement urged the Government of India to lift the ban imposed on the R.S.S.

If they didn't discharge this sacred obligation, who would?

* * *

In his letter to General Chaudhri on Sir Mahomed Zafrullah's allegations regarding the situation in Hyderabad, the Nizam says: "I am sorry to note that Sir Mahomed Zafrulla Khan has made such a misleading statement."

Then His Exalted Highness doesn't know Sir Mahomed Zafrullah, his policy and his objectives.

* * *

Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill said the other day that no part of the Labour Government's policy had been more marked by misjudgment and mismanagement than Palestine.

The Labour Government should note with relief and gratification that their policy re. India has been given second, if not lower, place by Mr. Churchill.

* * *

What Mr. Churchill insisted upon was that the State of Israel should not have been ignored and that Britain should send representatives to Tel Aviv without further delay.

We are sure, however, that no situation has arisen—as it never arose—because of all this for Mr. Liaquat Ali to modify his sense of satisfaction at the privilege of Mr. Churchill's sympathetic friendship and patronage.

* * *

In the U. N. Assembly debate on Palestine, M. Andrei Vishinsky, a Paris report says, denounced America's and Britain's "zigzags" on Palestine and accused them of "playing a double game" over Palestine.

Whereas Russia's policy is, of course, a straightforward diametrical progress from opposition to Zionism to championship of Zionism which clearly is a single game.

It is too.

Hindustani In Secondary Schools

(BY DR. KANTI VYAS.)

India is at cross roads. Many problems confront the country, some left by the ruling race and others as a result of various forces interplaying among themselves during the course of our struggle for freedom. At this critical juncture Indian people have a great responsibility. Any short-sightedness, narrowness or prejudice in deciding any of the problems may lead to disaster. Therefore, such problems like provincialism, national language, economics, religion, politics and international relations have got to be viewed in a broad perspective.

HAPPY COMPROMISE

One of the controversial issues before the country today is that of deciding the national language. Which of the three, namely, Hindi, Urdu or Hindustani—should become the national language of the country? After the advent of the Muslims, Persian and Arabic languages intermixed with Hindi. Not only that but many provincial languages like Gujarati, Marathi and Bengali absorbed large number of Arabic and Persian words. In the end this process resulted in developing a common language called Hindustani. This language was a happy compromise arrived at by two communities for mutual intercourse. In Northern India it became the language of the common people spoken and understood by one and all. It had not developed any consciousness of belonging to a certain religion, sect or community. People of both the major communities played a prominent part in developing and enriching its literature. But with the coming of the British and the development of communal politics and communal consciousness during the last decade or two, people began to attach a particular language to a particular community or religion. Hindi began to be considered a language of the Hindus and Urdu of the Muslims. This line of thought led the respective communities to use more and more the words of their original classical language, namely—Sanskrit and Persian or Arabic. The simple words that had become common and current in Hindustani and understood by the man in the street came to be replaced by high-sounding classical words form languages mentioned above. The very purpose of a language—to communicate ideas to a larger section of the common man was slowly being forgotten. These artificial efforts at purifying the language by the orthodox group of the respective communities have only resulted in doing a great disservice to their respective languages, by making them artificial, incongrous and funny and thus having jeopardised the unity of the country. The common man in the street is forgotten for he does not understand too much scholastic language. It resulted in generating rivalry among literary groups of different languages based on narrow-mindedness, sectarianism and religious prejudice. In the interest of the country, therefore, such trends have got to be discouraged and how could that be done?

Hindustani is the only language that could claim the place of the Lingua Franca of India. It is the language of both the major communities (Hindus and Muslims) residing in India and is easily understood by the common man. It is the most outstanding result of the efforts of these two communities to evolve a common language. It is, therefore, but natural that Hindustani alone should be accepted by the country as its national language. Gandhiji—the Father of the Nation—has not only helped in building up the language but has also left his sanction behind.

SUPPORT & DEVELOP HINDUSTANI

Once Hindustani has been recognised as the national language of India it is necessary to plan how best it could be made common among the people. No doubt, the Government, both Central and Provincial should conduct their correspondence and routine work in the national language and that would act as an incentive for the people to take to it. It is absurd to think of imaginary difficulties. Hindustani is not a foreign language for Indians and is spoken and understood by a major portion of the people. It requires only serious and intensive efforts on our part to build up the national language. It is sad to find that the Government of Bombay, which intends to support Hindustani, is only making half-hearted attempts in promoting it. Hindustani periods in the secondary school classes are very few—only two in a week. If Hindustani has to be built up as a national language it is very necessary that more periods of the language be introduced in the secondary course. If Hindustani is to be the national language, every child should be made to study it compulsorily next to its mother tongue. But, surely, in the higher secondary classes the Government of Bombay can immediately introduce Hindustani as one of the optional subjects in the second language group for the S.S.C. examination curriculum. Furthermore, it would be an interesting experiment if Hindustani is

(Continued on Page 5.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Grow More Food

Speaking of the two sources from which more food could be expected, the Food Minister expressed greater faith in increasing the production of the acreage under cultivation than in the reclaiming of waste lands. The obvious reason for this is the rather speculative estimates of reclaimable waste land and the dependence on instruments and implements for the reclaiming on other countries. It is not only a question of what land can be cultivated but one of how much can be economically cultivated. Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram showed how varied are the estimates when he cited the total estimates of cultivable land at something between 65 and 90 million acres, a much clearer picture is necessary before these figures can be acted upon, and the Food Minister rightly called on the Provinces and States to settle down to the task of gathering accurate statistics.

Decentralisation

The Food Minister laid the greatest emphasis on the different Provinces and States aiming at self-sufficiency. He advised them to cease looking to the Centre and to plan for an early cessation of their dependence on imports from abroad. The problem undoubtedly lends itself most easily to a decentralised approach but there are difficulties that cannot be ignored. The various representatives at the conference made it clear that they looked to the Centre which alone has the necessary information and technical equipment. In the vital matter of reclaiming land, the different units have left the work to the Centre. Even in the sphere of growing more food, the provinces, with rare exceptions, generally wait for the Centre to initiate campaigns.

U. N. And Palestine

The United Nations Assembly has taken a new decision on Palestine. It has adopted the British resolution which, as a report puts it, has been materially "purged". In a word, the United Nations has handed the entire Palestine problem to a Conciliation Committee of Three, which has the freedom to do and recommend whatever it thinks fit. The significant point is that the terms of reference exclude all reference to the original partition resolution as also to Count Bernadotte's revised partition Plan. The personnel of the committee has not yet been chosen, which in any circumstance, can make a lot of difference. But otherwise too the resolution, today, does not inspire enthusiasm. Theoretically the withdrawal of the partition decision, whether temporarily or otherwise, would be a great Arab gain. But set against the background of the latest developments in Jericho and Amman it means actually the ensuring of partition and making it possible by the simple process of supporting King Abdullah's claim to "Arab" Palestine. All that the Commission would have to do is to interpret "Arab" Palestine as distinct from "Jewish" Palestine and divide Palestine between a willing Abdullah and a willing Israel. King Abdullah has struck a blow at the foundation of the Arab cause and the friends of Israel and King Abdullan, that is, the United States and Britain, are taking full advantage of it.

Conflicting News

In view of the fact that Prohibition is the declared policy of the Government of India, two items which have appeared in the Bombay press will be read with interest. The first of these relates to the research undertaken by 22 students of the Tata Institute of Social Science into the "socio-economic consequences of alcoholism in Sholapur". The investigation, it is said, has been taken up at the request of the Bombay Government. Evidently the word "alcoholism" is wrongly used to cover all forms of drinking, not in the usual sense of drinking to that excess which makes the person a case for medical attention. The inquiry is obviously into the socio-economic effect of drinking liquor since the other study will be more profitably done in hospitals and among medical practitioners than among frequenters of liquor shops. The purpose of such an inquiry is not clear. So far as the Congress is concerned, the matter was decided long ago and it is from that decision that the present policy has resulted. The second item tells us that Norway is planning to export beer to India, Reuter adding, "India has also requested samples of Norwegian apple juice." The implication here is that India has asked for Norwegian beer, which is ridiculous.

America's Excuse

The United States of America has no further interest in the Chiangs. After several excuses for non-assistance—ranging from Chiang's omissions to America's refusal to be diverted from the Marshall Plan aid to European countries—the American publicist has rested on the astonishing plea that Mao-Tse might turn out another Tito. No doubt, a contributing factor to this optimistic attitude is the conciliatory attitude of Chinese Communists to American missionaries in China. But the American politicians has little reason to be enthusiastic over the expectation of Mao Tse imitating Tito. For all his differences with Stalin, Tito continues to side with the Soviet bloc in all major issues at U.N. The only possibility is that Mao Tse might secure the help of Americans who hope by helping him to keep him from going completely under Soviet influence. At most the U.S.A. might attempt to salvage something out of the wreckage of Chiang's China but it is useless to find reasons for what after all is international expediency The American hint to the Generalissimo that he should negotiate directly with the Communists, and Mr. Truman's responding with sympathy and nothing more to Madame Chiang's fervent appeal put the U.S.A. entirely out of Chinese politics. Dr. Sun Fo, on being elected Premier of Nationalist China, made pointed reference to the Generalissimo's confidence in securing American aid. That expectation having been falsified, Dr. Sun Fo's known desire to arrive at peace in China stands out as the only solution of the present crisis.

Zafrullah Answered

The Nizam of Hyderabad has added his voice to that of the Military Governor to say that everything is working smoothly in his State, despite Sir Mahomed Zafrullah's allegation of deterioration. But Sir Mahomed's doubts not being genuine, it is unlikely that he will be ready to accept the Nizam's testimony. More probably, to Sir Mahomed this will be but further proof of the deteriorating situation in Hyderabad; in any case, the peaceful resolving of India-Hyderabad relations is itself something undesirable to the Pakistan Foreign Minister and he will only try to make a greater noise at the U.N. So far as India is concerned, there is no interest in answering the trumped up charges of the Pakistan delegate. The issues raised by Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung are no longer relevant to the Hyderabad situation. The Nizam's statement shows that nothing said by Pakistan's spokesmen can disturb the relations that have now come about. This should be sufficient for the fair-minded delegates at the United Nations.

Secret Arms

In his press conference at Nagpur, Pandit D. P. Mishra, Home Minister of the Central Provinces Government, referred among other things to the "secret collection of arms" by the R.S.S. The R.S.S. has been a banned body since February 1948. How does it come about that a banned organisation indulged in this kind of activity under the very eyes of the Government? Pandit Mishra said that his Government has been aware of this for some time. Yet the head of the R.S.S., Mr. Golwalker, was allowed to leave his detention and proceed to Delhi to carry on talks and correspondence with the Government of India. Mr. Golwalker himself refers to the suggestion, apparently officially made, that he was allowed freedom with the specific object of discussing his organisation with the Central Government. He has denied this, insisting that his release from detention was unconditional. Whatever the fact, the countrywide demonstrations indicate that the plans for "resuming activities" were deep-laid. The Government has been prompt in getting the situation under control. But the whole agitation has been taken too lightly. We hope that now the full menace of the R.S.S. has been discovered, the Government will not a second time deal leniently with the leading figures. The Central Government should give a strong lead to the provincial administrations.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

"Kannad In Karwar"

Sir,—"A drowning man catches at a straw", says an old adage. "Educationists" reliance on the primary school census figures to prop up his case for annexing Karwar, Halyal and Supa Talukas to Karnatak is nothing less. How otherwise can one explain his recourse to these figures in preference to the direct course of quoting the figures of Konkani, Marathi and Kannad populations of these parts? He must have realized, I am sure, that, if he did that, the population figures would have given away his whole case. These population figures have already found their way into newspaper columns and the details need not be repeated here. Suffice it to say that census records show the Kanarese speaking population of these three Talukas to be less than a fifth of the whole.

Why then this disparity? Why should a predominantly (over 80 per cent) Konkani-Marachi ract show at least a seeming (for the superiority is nowhere more than about 10 per cent of votes cast) preference for Kannad? The reasons are not far to seek.

Firstly, Marathi is officially tabooed. Boycotted in Government offices and Law Courts, regorously suppressed by Kannadiga-ridden officialdom, how could Marathi be chosen as the language of instruction in a rural population where schooling is primarily for Government service or litigation? There are no Marathi primary classes in the villages; no Marathi pupil can take the Government scholarship examination. Insistent public demands for Marathi schools are summarily turned down-two only as recently as last month. If in spite of this, nearly half the total number have chosen Marathi, might not "Educationist" pause and ponder why?

Secondly, the enumeration form itself is defective in that it asks the parent or guardian merely to say what school his child or ward is to be sent. The illiterate villager would naturally mention the onlly school in the village which now is Kanarese. The Bombay Government now say that no new Marathi school will be opened hereafter. How, in these circumstances, a villager could ask for a Marathi school, I cannot understand.

Thirdly, we cannot forget that the enumeration was made by Kanarese school teachers who are not a little interested in this question. To quote my personal experience, at the 1941 census, the enumerator, a Kanarese school teacher, would not enter my language of business as Marathi. He wanted to say it was Kanarese, in spite of me. It was, even for an educated man like me, a job to make him write "Marathi" as my language of business. With such enumerators, it is no wonder that many villagers "ask" for instruction in Kannad.

Educationist's thesis that, because villagers here (albeit under circumstances mentioned above) ask for Kannad Schools, our three Talukas should be annexed to Karnatak is on a par with the argument that Indians who still demand English education should be under British domination. But the British, with all their imperialism, were never so ridiculous as to advance this argument.

Here is another point for Educationist's consideration: If with all the present handicaps, with Government non-recognition and officialdom's disfavour, Marathi has such a hold on the minds of people here, would any choose Kannarese at all, if Government in fairness and justice recognised Marathi for Government and Court purposes (may be along with Kanarese)?

The alleged origin of place names cannot, I regret, be dealt with here for want of space. Moreover it is irrelevant to the present issue.—Yours, etc.

SON OF KARWAR

Thana Agriculturists' Grievances

Sir,— Making provision in the budget, the Bombay Government has sanctioned some amount for repairing thousands of acres of Khar-lands in some districts. About two and half lacs of rupees are immediately spent for this purpose in Kolaba District. It is also announced through papers that the Government has handed over a sum of rupees eight thousands to the Collector for hunting out wild bears in Kolaba District. Most promptly and sympathetically the Government has redressed the long standing grievances of agriculturists in that district.

There are four schemes which have already been passed for repairs of Kharland in Bhiwandi Taluka (Thana District) and an amount aggregating to rupees one lac and twentysix thousands sanctioned for the above schemes is still lying in the district treasury of Thana. As no administrative sanction is issued by the Bombay Government, the above schemes are held over by the authorities concerned. It is more than ridiculous that the Government should take very keen interest for Kolaba District and shunt aside the interest of Thana District.

It is heard that the Government will commence the work of Kharland in Thana District when a new law for Kharland is passed. But at the same time the Government should realize the difficulties of Kharland agriculturists that it will take considerable time to apply the forthcoming law for Kharland.

The policy adopted by the Government in the interest of Thana District is quite unworthy and is creating ill-feeling among thousands of agriculturists. It is also most surprising that when the Government debits the amount to the District Treasury, it should not issue an administrative sanction and keep the work pending without any substantial cause.

I invite the attention of the Government that for want of repairs of Kharlands, a few sweet-lands as well as sweet-water wells are pitiably affected and thousands of agriculturists are losing corn of lacs of maunds every year.—Yours etc.

VINAYAK A. PATHARE
Anjur, Dist. Thana.

Late Mr. Horniman

Sir.—I am rather late in paying my personal homage to the veteran jaurnalist of the calibre of Mr. B. G. Horniman. He was an institution by himself and I had the honour of knowing Mr. Horniman was a great critic of the then British Government. He had unique knack of finding out the secrets of the British Government. I shall give one example here. A great Parsi firm of Bombay had given a lakh of rupees towards the Swaraj Funds and when the Bombay Government came to know of it, they at once issued a confidential circular to all Government offices and departments not to extend any patronage to the almirahas and other things made by that firm. Somehow or other Mr. Horniman got hold of that Government Resolution and published it in his paper. When the Government was thus exposed a question was also put in the then Council about this G. R. The Government was so much non-plussed that they through their Home Member denied the very existence of the G. R. in the open Council. But Horniman stuck to his guns and continued to prove that the G. R. was definitely issued by the Government. Mr. Horniman incurred the displeasure of the Government, but he never for a moment snowed any slackness in criticising Government.

His brave fight against the erection of a statue of Lord Willingdon in the name of the public of Bombay under the inspiration of the late Mr. M. A. Jinnah is a matter of recent history. There are thousands of persons who saw his towering personality emerging out of the Town Hall in December 1918. He however, had to pay the penalty in the form of expulsion (deportation) in 1919 from Bombay which he had made his home. In England also he served the cause of his adopted country by issuing a book entitled "Amritsar" dealing with the massacre of Pallianwala Bagh. Not only this but he was of great help to the Khilafat Delegation which had gone to England in 1920 to place the view-point of India before the British Prime Minister, Lloyd George. He was an asset for the Delegation and there was no occasion when he did not serve the cause of Turkey.

He was a valiant fighter in the cause of India's freedom. His name can be linked up with all those part Englishmen and English women who whole-heartedly served the land of adoption.

The people of India are in duty bound to perpetuate his memory in a befitting manner. We shall be ungrateful if we fail to do that—Yours etc.

He was the father of journalism and it is in that field that he fought most of his battles in the cause of the downtrodden.

Concern Over Communal Situation In E. Punjab

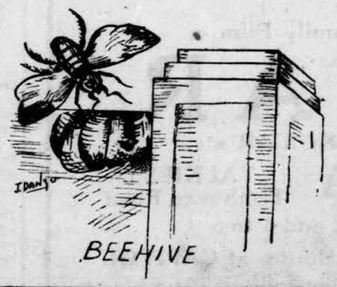
NEW DELHI, Dec. 11, (U.P.I.): Steps to combat the already deteriorating communal situation in the East Punjab are reported to have been discussed at a three-day session of the Congressite Sikh leaders' convention held in Delhi under the presidentship of Sardar Bachan Singh, M.L.A., Punjab.

It is learnt that the convention expressed grave concern over the present communal situation in the East Punjab and constituted a seven man standing committee to approach the Congress High Command in this connection.

OPEN AIR

Talegaon.

Right at the top of the wall, in a corner near the ceiling, a bee had been busily at work constructing the cells for her eggs. Strangely enough, although the cells were quite large, we had never noticed the little builder at her work. We managed to dislodge the cells with a long bamboo, and then I could examine them at close quarters. The group consisted of about eight cells, some completed and sealed up, and others still in process of construction. They were made of a kind of cement consisting of fine grains of sand mixed with some liquid produced by the bee itself. The outside of the cells was very sticky and seemed as if it was covered with glue. This must be a good protection, for any insect setting foot on the cells would be caught like a fly on a flypaper. I kept the cells in an empty tin to see if a young bee would emerge from either of them so that I might find out which type of solitary bee was responsible, and I was soon rewarded, for the next time I opened the tin I was greeted with angry buzz, and a small shiny insect, navy blue in colour, and the size of the familiar little Leaf-cutting Bee flew out almost into my face and disappeared into the garden.



D. R.

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CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Shud 12, 2005.
Muslim: Safar 11, 1368.
Parsi: Tir 12, 1318.
Sunris : 7-03 a.m. Sunset. 18-03 p.m.
Hightide: 09-12, 22-41. Lowtide: 03-34, 15-47.

Today's Engagements

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY: The Annual Prize Distribution ceremony of the Mahila Seva Mandal Industrial Schools, for women conducted by the League will be held today (Monday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel. Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri will preside.

AT YOU TODAY: K.I.H. Week-end Parliament v/s. Youths' Own Union—You—Debate, Subject: "Western Ways of Life are suitable for Parsis" at Cama (Library) Hall today (Monday) 6-15 p.m.

P.E.N. PUBLIC LECTURE: Shri Gurdial Mallik will give an interpretation of Tagore's Play, "The King of the Dark Chamber" today (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. at the Government Law College. Shri Sachin Chaudhury will preside.

EUROPE AND AMERICA TODAY: Mr. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah, President, D.D. Rashtriya Shala, Ghatkopar, who recently returned from an extensive tour of the West will deliver a public lecture on 'Europe and America Today' today (Monday) at 9 p.m. at the Ghatkopar Hindu Sabha Hall, when Seth Shantilal Mangaldas will preside.

MORARJI TO VISIT COLABA: The Hon'ble Shri Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, will be visiting the areas affected in Colaba by the recent cyclone, Sudam Zaobdi, Sunder Nagari, Colaba Land Mill compound and the Colaba Taluka Congress Committee and Relief Committee situated at Colaba Rajwadkar Street at 8 a.m. today (Monday).

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY: Today's Diamond Jubilee celebrations programme. Lecture tour around current annual exhibition by K. K. Hebbas (for students) at 4 p.m. A show of art films by the Educational Films of India 7 p.m.

GOVERNOR TO VISIT GHATKOPAR: H. E. Raja Sir Maharaj Singh and Rani Maharaj Singh will visit Progressive Students Association at Ghatkopar and meet the President and the Members of the Association and will deliver a Speech in Hindu Sabha Hall Ghatkopar tomorrow (Tuesday) at 8 a.m. They will be given a "Guard of Honour" by the Members of the Association.

PRINTERS' AND LITHOGRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION: The Ordinary General Body meeting of the Bombay Presidency Printers' and Lithographers' Association will be held tomorrow (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Bolton Fine Art Litho Works to consider the letter received from the Commerce Minister, New Delhi.

BOMBAY CITY ADULT EDUCATION COMMITTEE: An Elocution Competition will be held tomorrow (Tuesday) and Wednesday at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Lecture Hall of the St. Xavier's College.

A CHARITY FUNCTION: An entertainment programme consisting of dances, garbas, orchestra, dramatic performances, etc., will be held in aid of Shree C. V. O. D. Jain Pathsala which suffered much during the riots, at the Sunderabai Hall, Queen's Road, at 5 p.m. on Sunday (26th inst.) Guardians and parents of the students of the school and the public are requested to help the management in meeting the needs of the institution.

DECORATIONS: The undermentioned recipients of United Kingdom decorations were presented with the insignia of their awards at informal ceremonies held recently by Mr. G. V. Kitson, Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Bombay:—

Siguard Pedersen, Esq. Hon. Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.)

Richard Davey Hempson, Esq. Officer of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.)

Lt.-Colonel G. N. Tod. Officer of the Military Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.)

Major Joseph Garonwy Kidd. Military Cross.

BEST MUSICAL PICTURE
MELA
NARGIS, JIVAN
DILIPKUMAR
15th WEEK at
MINERVA
at 3-30, 6-30, 9-30.

'EMULATE PARSIS & SOLVE YOUR ECONOMIC PROBLEMS'

Jairamdas Daulatram's Appeal To Refugee Students From Sind

BOMBAY, Sunday.

It was gratifying to note the spirit of cordiality and national unity that prevailed between the people who had migrated from Pakistan after India was partitioned, and those who were already in the country, observed Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, while addressing refugee students from Sind on Sunday, morning at the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

Principal T. M. Advani of the Jai Hind College, welcomed the Honourable Minister.

The Minister said India had magnificently tackled her enormous political and economic problems.

The country had carved for herself such a prominent place of pride in the map of the world that there was actually a controversy whether India or France should be assigned the fourth place in the comity of nations. This, however, should not lead to any complacency, he warned, for inspite of all that India had been able to achieve within a short period of freedom, much remained to be done yet.

He had of late observed a mood of depression and uncertainty among refugees. This had to be cast off and it was for them to come forth to enjoy their rights and privileges, which had been accorded to them as much as to any other Indians. He cited the example of the Parsis, who though a small community had contributed so much to national progress and particularly that of Bombay, in the political, economic and communal spheres. By dint of hard work and persevering, this community which had completely identified itself with other Indians had not only reached the peak of prosperity but felt quite at home as they should be.

He advised those who had migrated to this part of the country to emulate the example of the Parsis and put their shoulders to the wheel of the country's great destiny.

On the students, specially, would rest the burden of achieving the future aspirations of free India. It was for them to prepare themselves to do their duty by the country. From the Elphinstone College, most of the leading men who were at the helm of affairs in Bombay had graduated. They had left behind them a grand and examplary tradition. The students of the Jai Hind College which functioned in the same premises had their noble example before them.

Concluding Mr. Jairamdas wished the refugee students good luck and bright and prosperous future.

W. Bengal Ban On Bombay Urdu Daily

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12 (UPI)—The West Bengal Government have prohibited the sale or distribution in West Bengal province, of the newspaper, "The Naya Zamana", an Urdu daily of Bombay edited by Mirza Ashrafque Beg, for publishing prejudicial reports in its issue of the 10th December.

NEW MODEL INFANT SCHOOL: Proceeds of Rs. 2,666 and Rs. 2,878 realised from the Concerts staged by the pupils of New Model Infant School on November 7 and 14 1948 have been given away to "The Happy Home for the Blind" and in aid of destitute refugee children, respectively. The amounts were paid through Junior Red Cross Society.

Radio

BOMBAY, Monday.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. A. P. Narayan Gaonkar Bhavgeet, 7-40 News in (M.), 7-50 News in (G.), 8-0 News in (E.), 8-15 News in (H.), 8-30 Suman Banavlikar Vocal music, 8-45 Pakhwaj Parchautal by S. V. Patwardhan, 11-0 West Indies vs. India. Running commentary on the second cricket Test match to be played at Brabourne Stadium, Commentator: A.F.S. Talyarkhan, 12-45 p.m. News in (M.), 12-50 News in (G.), 12-55 Suno Suno, 1-25 News in (H.), 1-30 News in (E.), 1-40 Lunch-Hour, 2-0 West Indies vs. India. Running commentary on the second cricket Test match to be played at Brabourne Stadium, Commentator: A.F.S. Talyarkhan, 4-20 School Broadcast, 5-0 M. Pandurang Banjo par Puria, 5-15 Kamla Dua Vocal music, 5-30 A. P. Narayan Gaonkar, 5-45 News in (K.), 6-0 News in (E.), 6-10 News in (H.), 6-15 M. Pandurang Hanswadhani on Bunjo, 6-30 Kamla Dua Vocal music, 6-45 Bharati R. Desai, 7-0 Topic of the Day, 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report, 7-15 M. Pandurang, 7-30 Apna Navin Udyogo, 7-45 Gujarati Rangbhoomi, 8-0 News in (M.), 8-15 News in (G.), 8-30 Suman Banwalikar Vocal music, 8-45 Gottuwadyam Par Hameer Ponnuswami, 9-0 News in (E.), 9-15 News in (H.), 9-30 BBC News Relay, 9-40 Anything Goes, 9-45 The Voice of Youth, 10-0 Suman Banawlikar Vocal music, 10-15 Gottuwadyam Par Darbari by Ponnuswami, 10-30 Purushottam Solankurkar Vocal music.

VARIATIONS

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

7-30 to 7-40 a.m. As in Bombay I, 7-40 Marathi Gane.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

4-20 p.m. West Indies vs. India. Running commentary on the second cricket match to be played at Brabourne Stadium. Commentator: A. F. S. Talyarkhan, 5-45 Selection from 'Arghya', 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners, 7-15 to 7-30 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

7-45 p.m. Commercial News, 8-0 Bharati R. Desai, 8-15 Govindsami Aphale Kirtan, 9-0 Saraswati Bai Faterpherkar Vocal music, 9-30 A. P. Narayan Gaonkar Bhavgeet, 10-0 Music of Howard Barlow, 10-20 "The Red Mill" Victor Herbert, 10-30 Music of Percy Faith, 10-45 Music of Latin America.

RAILWAY STRIKE WILL HARM NATION

Federation Chief's Appeal To Workers

Mr. G. Mapara, General Secretary of the Indian National Railway Workers' Federation in the course of a statement says:—

A serious problem confronts railwaymen. On the one hand they are being provoked to strike by people who are more interested in building up their party influence than in doing genuine good to the railway workers or to the nation.

On the other hand, railway workers' difficulties cannot be minimised Their income is not keeping pace with the rising cost of living. The only solution of this thorny problem is to bring down prices. The strike as a remedy advocated by the Socialist--Communists combine will prove worse than the disease itself. The railway strike, even if it is short-lived, will mean complete dislocation of our economic life. The entire working class in India will suffer from its dire after effects. It will defeat its every object and finally will neutralize efforts made by the Government to bring down prices

The General Council of Indan National Railway Workers Federation has given its earnest consideration to the intricate problems arising out of the Central Pay Commission's recommendations. Grain Shop Enquiry Committee's report and Pass rules etc. We have urged on the Railway Board to set up immediately special Regional Tribunals with a Central Coordinating Authority to expedite the removal of the genuine grievances in regard to implementation of the Pay Commissions Recommendations and Grain Shop Enquiries Comittee's Report. As regards the closing of Grain Shops, we are in agreement with the Government, but we have also at the same time declared that till such time the question of linking the grant Cash Dearness Allowance, with the cost of living index is satisfactorily settled the present Grain Shops concession must continue unaffected. We have also declared in un-equivocal terms that under present circumstances a strike on railways will be against the interests of the Country.

The General Council has appointed a Committee to get in touch with the Government to find out the solution of the outstanding questions referred above.

Government House News

BOMBAY Sunday.

Her Excellency Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit and Mr. S. L. Bhalla have left.

The Governor received Mr. Ramnath Seth.

Sir R. S. Sarma, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Akhaney, Dr. H. J. Bhabha, Colonel and Mrs. P. B Bharucha and Dr. J. A. Paymaser came to lunch.

Lady Jehangir came to tea.

The Governor and Rani Maharaj Singh dined with Mr and Mrs. Rowland Jones at the Strand Cinema.

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Dec. 12, (A.P.I.): Following is the weather summary for Sunday, Dec. 12, 1948:—

Weather has been dry over the country except for three-quarters of an inch rain at Pamban.

Night temperatures were markedly below normal over north Rajputana and the East Punjab.

Forecast until the evening of 13th: Dry weather will continue over the country except for a few falls of rain over the Peninsula south of lat. 11 degrees North.

Night temperatures may fall in central India, the north Central Provinces and the United Provinces.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Dec. 12, (A.P.I.): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from Dec. 1, 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I.S.T.) on Dec. 12, 1948:—

Ahmedabad 89 62 0 0 0, Ahmednagar 81 49 00 minus 0.2, Bangalore 77 55 0 0 minus 0.2, BOMBAY 86 70 0 0, Calcutta 77 55 0 0 minus 0.1, Colombo 88 72 0.2 5.6 plus 3.3, Delhi 70 41 0 0 minus 0.1, Hyderabad (Dn.) 79 51 0 0 minus 0.1, Madras 81 68 0 0.7 minus 1.9, Mahableshwar 69 53 0 0 minus 0.2, Mysore 79 58 0 0 minus 0.2, Nagpur 81 52 0 0 minus 0.1, Patna 74 52 0 0 minus 0.1, Poona 81 51 0 0 minus 0.1, Sholapur 82 55 0 0 minus 0.2, Simla 52 37 0 1.1 plus 0.7, Surat 92 58 0 0.

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12th November, 1948.

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(2) " " " " " C. D., Commissioner C. D's compound, Poona.
(3) " " " " " S. D., 1326, Ramlingkhind, Belgaum.

S. Bom. 3/11-(48).

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PASSENGERS by the above steamer will embark at Ballard Pier at 9-30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 14th of December. Medical examination will be held at Ballard Pier from 9-30 a.m. onwards. The vessel will sail at 12 noon.

All heavy and cabin baggage should be sent down to Ballard Pier at 8-00 hours for Customs Examination on the 14th December and passengers must be present at the time of Customs Examination of their luggage. All baggage must be properly labelled indicating the name of passenger, cabin number and destination. Labels for this purpose can be obtained from the Passengers' Travel Agents or from the Company

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Bombay, December 1, 1948. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.

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Wanted an efficient Stenographer with good command over English language. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 202 "Bombay Chronicle"

Well known dyestuff firm requires immediately a mill salesman for U. P. territory with headquarters in Kanpur. Must have previous experience and technical qualifications in the application of dyestuffs. University Graduate preferred. Apply stating salary required to Box 2550 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Salesmen by large European firm, minimum qualification Matriculation or an equivalent examination. Age limit 24 to 30. Must furnish cash security of Rs. 500/- starting remuneration Rs. 60/ plus Rs 18/- D.A. (now in force) and special allowance of Rs. 15/- Good prospects for right type of men. Should be prepared to move into Mofussil. Apply in own handwriting stating previous experience and sending copies of testimonials if any to Box No. 2518 "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted contractors for cementing and flooring etc., at Santa Cruz—Apply to K. T. Pandya, Delisle Road, Boys and Girls School, 152-156, Hussain Building, Lower Parel, Bombay. (15)

FACTORY ACCOMMODATION

Wanted Factory Accommodation least 200. sq. yds. with least 10. Hp. Electric Power with Shed or without Shed in Greater Bombay on lease or sale Apply Box No. 9 "Bombay Chronicle."

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Admissions—Davar's College of Commerce—Enrol immediately for Professional Diploma Courses for Company Secretaries, Bank Officers, Accountancy Specialisation and General Commerce. Tuition personal or Postal. Call or write for Prospectus 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (13)

Learn Journalism, Story Writing, Masterly English Accountancy, Shorthand, D. Com., Commercial Courses by post. Associated Schools, Delhi. (9895A)

Homoeopathy—Best Correspondence Course. For prospectus apply Grace Medical Mission, Mavelikara, Travancore 107

MEDICAL ADLETS

Wonderful God's Gift Medicine for Asthma. Rs. 1/5/- each. V. P. Charges extra. Menaka Debi, 19, S. N. Banerji Rd., Calcutta. (2272)

Wonderful God's Gift Medicine for Piles. Rs. 1/8 each. V. P. Charges Extra. Menaka Debi, 19, S. N. Banerji Rd., Calcutta. (2272A)

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Garrard double spring gramophone motors with complete accesscries are now available from your local gramophone dealer at Rs 60/- each Trade enquiries solicited Morgan Milton Ltd., 43-Park Mansions Park Street, Calcutta—16 (2135)

Visit —Associated Machine and Tool Company's Showroom at 130 Medows Street, Bombay where various kinds of machinery electrical equipments and engineering tools are displayed (7430)

LOANS & MORTGAGES

Required Rs. 1,500/- for Business on Loan with Interest without security. Apply to Box No 9976 "Bombay Chronicle".

ASTROLOGY

Astrology — Learn by post in short and earn Rs. 5,000/- p.m. Pt. Shastri, 6/1, Bindu Palit Lane, Calcutta 6. 9935

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Consult "Vedcers" Master Decorators and Painters 24, Peoples Building, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay, Phone 33030. (1)

Record-Changers and Radio repaired Also available Vade Mecum, International Tube Manual—India Traders, 101-B, Girgaum Terrace, Near Girgaum Portuguese Church, Bombay 4. (2)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Auto Parts and Accessories all types genuine and non-genuine replacement parts, Oils Wheels Tires Rings other parts included for prices and catalogues contact Howard Morrison Corporation, 11, Park Place, NY7 USA 2487

Just arrived! Swiss Jacquard Art Silk fabrics! Seven alluring colours, 60" width Lovely for curtains Call 97A, Queen's Road, Bombay 1. at Raval Tiles and Marble Ltd., (6778A)

PUBLIC NOTICES

G.I.P. RAILWAYS

A REQUEST TO SUBURBAN PASSENGERS.

PLEASE SURRENDER YOUR TICKETS AT THE GATE

Please do not hesitate to show your tickets to the Ticket Collector at the gate. Do not mind the little discomfort of pulling out your Season Ticket and producing it for check on demand. Help the Railways in putting down ticketless and other irregular travel.

Use the regular entrances and exits provided at stations.

HELP THE RAILWAYS TO HELP YOU.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN COTTON

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Fumigation fees are likely to be further enhanced consequent upon the increased handling costs. This Notice is inserted as an advance intimation to the Trade.

(Sd/- F. SEYMOUR WILLIAMS
Docks Manager
(2548)

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

APPLICATIONS are invited upto 31st December 1948 from L.C.P.S. for the temporary post of Hospital Assistant, Anik and Pir Pau Dispensaries on Rs. 100-5-120 plus Free Quarters and allowances admissible under the rules.

Applications which should be addressed to the undersigned should give full details of age, qualifications and previous experience and should be accompanied by copies of testimonials which will not be returned.

Persons already in employment must apply through their employers.

Canvassing in any form will be a disqualification.

N. V. NENE,
M.B.B.S., M.R.C.P.,
Chief Medical Officer,
Bombay Port Trust.
(2446)

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF INDUSTRIES & SUPPLIES, NEW DELHI.

PRESS NOTIFICATION

Subject:— STEEL ALLOTMENT FROM STEEL PROCESSING INDUSTRIES.

QUOTA FOR PERIODS III AND IV/-1949

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFED for public information that the last dates for the receipt of applications, through the Provincial Government are as follows:—

Period	Last Date
III/1949	30-1-1949
IV/1949	30-4-1949

All Steel Processing Factories, which are already on the D.G.I. & S list, desiring to receive steel and / or tin plate from steel processing Industries quota should ensure that these applications are received by the appropriate Development Officers by the last date specified above.

All new firms which are not already on the D.G.I. & S., list must furnish complete information, as asked for in the Press Notification issued for Period III/1948, otherwise their applications will not be entertained.

(Sd.) J. C. GHOSH
Director General, Industries & Supplies.
(2547)

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF SURGERY

APPLICATIONS are invited BEFORE 15-1-1949, preferably from persons domiciled in the Province of Bombay and non-Muslim refugees from Pakistan (Men only), for the post of ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF SURGERY, BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE. QUALIFICATIONS.— M.R.C.V.S. or degree or diploma in veterinary science. Post-graduate or special training in Surgery and experience in teaching Surgery desirable. AGE:— Between 25 and 35 on 1-4-1949, subject to relaxation in suitable cases. PAY.— Rs. 200-650 PLUS cost of living allowance as admissible. Application form supplied on receipt of a large addressed envelope with 3-1/2 annas postage stamps and a CROSSED Indian Postal Order for Re. 1/-, payable to the "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission," Bombay, who will also supply full details on request.
(2536)

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS

NOTICE INVITING TENDERS

SEALED TENDERS to be superscribed "TENDERS FOR LIGHTERAGE OF AMERICAN COTTON" are invited and will be received by the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, at his Office at Ballard Road up to 12 noon (Standard Time) on 31st December 1948 from Lighterage Contractors for the work of receiving into their barges American cotton as defined in the Lighterage Agreement from importing vessels lying either in the stream or in the Docks and transporting the same to the Fumigation Wharf as notified by Government from time to time and landing the cotton thereat after fumigation.

2. For the information of tenderers it may be stated that the imports of American cotton during the past four years were as follows:—

Year	No. of bales
1945/46 (August to March)	9,653
1946/47	72,398
1947/48	9,730
1948/49 (April to October 1948)	36,881

The traffic is fluctuating and the volume cannot be guaranteed.

3. Forms of tender may be obtained at Rs. 5/- per copy at the Docks Manager's Office Bombay Port Trust and no tender will be considered which is not made on the prescribed form and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500/- in cash as earnest money.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to enter into an agreement for a stipulated period to be provided in the Agreement.

F. SEYMOUR WILLIAMS
Docks Manager
(2549)

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF LABOUR (Administration).

APPLICATIONS are invited BEFORE 21-1-1949 from persons domiciled in the Province of Bombay and non-Muslim refugees from Pakistan for two posts of DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF LABOUR (ADMINISTRATION). QUALIFICATIONS:— (1) Honours degree in Economics, Commerce, Science or Mathematics and (2) Knowledge of at least two languages out of Marathi, Gujarati and Kannada. Experience of labour work, an additional qualification. AGE: Not more than 30 years on 1-4-1949. Relaxable in suitable cases. PAY: Rs. 400-800 PLUS cost of living allowance. Application form supplied on receipt of a large addressed envelope with 3-1/2 annas postage stamps and a CROSSED Indian Postal Order for Re. 1/- payable to the "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission, Bombay", who will also supply full details on request.
(2537)

THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

NOTICE

TRANSFER DEEDS in respect of 5 shares numbered 10486-10490 and 10 shares Nos. 46151-46160 of the United Commercial Bank Ltd., duly signed by the registered shareholders Mr. Parshottamdas Manilal Kotdawala and Mr. Hirachand Vrajpal Shah respectively having been lost, notice is hereby given that the shares will be transferred into the name of Mr. Bisesarlal Chharia unless valid objections are lodged within one month from date hereof by any one claiming title to the said shares under blank transfer deeds.

Dated this 13th day of Dec. 1948.

B. T. THAKUR
General Manager
(2546)

G.I.P RAILWAY — TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites tenders for the purchase of Non-ferrous scrap available for disposal at 'Mechanical' Stores Depot, Mechanical Shops, Parel, Bombay. Forms obtainable from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2/- per copy, not refundable. Money order or cash only. Closing date 29-12-1948.
(2539)

G. I. P. RAILWAY

TENDER NOTICE

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bhore and Thull Ghats, G.I.P. Railway, Lonavla, invites tenders upto 16.00 hours on 11th January, 1949 for supplying and loading timber.

2. The form of tender, schedule and conditions of contract can be had from his office on payment of Rs. 2/- each. This sum will not be refunded.
(2544)

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS are invited BEFORE 15-1-1949 preferably from persons domiciled in Bombay Province and non-Muslim refugees from Pakistan for two posts of DIVISIONAL VETERINARY OFFICER. QUALIFICATIONS:— (a) M.R.C.V.S. or Indian degree or diploma in veterinary science. (b) Experience of field work desirable. AGE:— Not less than 25 and not more than 35 on 1-4-1949 subject to relaxation in suitable cases. PAY:— Rs. 200-650 PLUS cost of living allowance as admissible. Application form supplied on receipt of a large addressed envelope with 3-1/2 annas postage stamps and CROSSED Indian Postal Order for Re. 1/-, payable to the 'Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission', Bombay, who will also supply full details on request.
(2538)

LEGAL NOTICES

HIGH COURT

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 189 of 1946

GANPAT LADHA and anr- .... Plaintiffs

vs.

MEHERJI K. TARAPORE .... Defendant

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the immoveable properties situate at Tarapore, near Boisar, District Thana, will be sold in one lot by the Commissioner, High Court, Bombay, in his Office at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 14th December, 1948, as advertised in:

"The Bombay Chronicle" on 29th November 1948 and

"The Jame Jamshed" on 4th December 1948.

Dated this 7th day of December, 1948.

(Sd.) A. H. KIRTIKAR
Commissioner
(2540)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHANKARDAS RAMJI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, possession, easement or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at 27, Picket Road, within 14 days from the receipt hereof failing which the sale will be completed without reference to such claim which will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land with building thereon admeasuring 1200 sq. yds. or thereabouts situate lying and being in the village Eksar on Mandapeshwar Road bounded on or towards the East by the Bunglow of Seth Ravji Sojpal on the West by the property of Trukamdas Kevalram on the South by the property of Hirachand Meghji and on the North by a public road.

M. N. MAJMUNDAR
Advocate
(2541)

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE AT AHMEDABAD

CIVIL MISC. APPLICATION NO. 246 OF 1948

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913.

and

In the matter of the VASANT INVESTMENT CORPORATION LTD., having its registered office at Richey Road, Ahmedabad.

Petitioner:— The Vasant Investment Corporation Limited; having its registered, office at Richey Road, Ahmedabad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the petition presented to the District Judge, Ahmedabad, on 29-11-48 for extension of time; for calling the Annual General Meeting; and for laying before the General Meeting a Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account; and Director's report till 31st of March, 1949, is directed to be fixed for hearing by the District Judge, Ahmedabad on 11-1-1949 at 11 a.m. Persons interested may appear on the date of hearing if they choose to oppose the application.

Ahmedabad,
Khadia. Pipla Sheri, 8-12-48.

D. K. PANDYA
B.A., LL.B., Pleader for the petitioner.

THE AMBIKA SILK MILLS CO. LTD.

THE ORIGINAL Allotment Letter covering 5 shares issued in the name of Ben Manchha Lallubhai is reported to have been lost. An application has been made to the Company for the delivery of the relative Share Certificate. This will be done after 30 days from the date of the Notice unless valid objection is lodged with the undersigned prior thereto.

Bombay, 11-12, 1948.
11-12, Haines Road, Bombay 13.

MAGANLAL BHAGVANDAS & CO.
Managing Agents.
The Ambika Silk Mills Co. Ltd.
(2545)

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY

Curtailment of reservation facilities on METRE GAUGE trains during Congress Session.

FROM 14th to 23rd December, both days inclusive, there will be no reservation of berths for 1st and 2nd class on 3 Up/4 Down Delhi Express, 13Up/14Down Fast Passenger and 5 Up/6 Down Express but seats can be reserved. From 14th December no sectional coaches will be attached to 5 Up/6 Down Express and 13 Up/14 Down Fast Passenger from and to Jaipur. These sectional coaches will run between Ajmer and Agra Fort and Ajmer and Delhi respectively. 75 per cent of seats from Ajmer in these sectional coaches will be reserved for Jaipur passengers, if necessary.
(2551)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING Materials including Timber planks, Manglore tiles, ballies, corrugated sheets, steel window and door frames etc., on WEDNESDAY, 15th Inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Plot No. 75, Agripada Gazdar Scheme, opp. New High School, Near Danda, 17th Road, Khar, under instructions from the Court Receiver, High Court, Bombay as the Receiver in Suit No. 1348 of 1948 (Dalsukhlal Muljl V/s Nanalal & Ors.)

Terms: 25 per cent cash deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

G.N. Mukerjee.
TENT & UMBRELLA MANUFACTURER
9 SHAMLAL ST. CALCUTTA-4

Build HEALTH...WARD OFF DISEASE

TAKE WATERBURY'S COMPOUND
TO KEEP YOU FIT

The UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.
ESTD. 1919.
Head Office:
Apollo Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

Paid-up Capital Rs 40,00,000
Reserve & other Funds R 21,00,000
Deposits on 31-12-47 Ove. Rs 5,00,00,000

DIRECTORS:
M. S. Captain, Esq., (Chairman);
Lachmandas Harkchand Daga Esq., K.R.P Shroff Esq. Framroze Hormusji Mehta, Esq., Sir B N Karanjia Kt. Debi Prasad Goenka, Esq., Devji Rattansey, Esq. Jacob Benjamin Elias, Esq.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

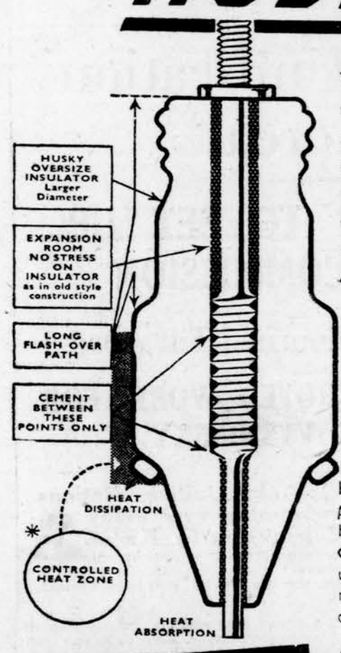
F K. F. NARIMAN,
Manager

FROM BORG-WARNER INTERNATIONAL

-the all-new spark plug

WITH THE * CONTROLLED HEAT ZONE

BLUE CROWN HUSKY


HUSKY OVERSIZE INSULATOR Larger Diameter
EXPANSION ROOM NO STRESS ON INSULATOR as in old style construction
LONG FLASH OVER PATH
CEMENT BETWEEN THESE POINTS ONLY
HEAT DISSIPATION
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HEAT ABSORPTION

The two great problems of spark plug design and construction, i. e. the controlled dissipation of heat and the maintenance of good insulation resistance, have both been solved in the design and construction of BLUE CROWN HUSKY Spark Plugs.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta — Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXXVI NO. 292 — BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1948 — Price: 2 ANNAS

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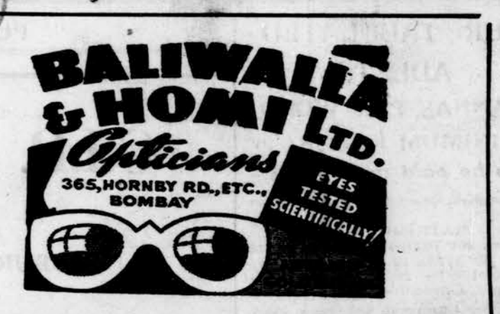

Congress Bid To End Last Vestiges Of Foreign Rule

Move For Unification Of Korea

U. N. DECISION TO SET UP PERMANENT COMMISSION

General Assembly Adjourned Till April 1

PARIS SESSION "DESTROYED WORK FOR PEACE," SAYS VYSHINSKY

PARIS, Dec. 12, (Reuter): The United Nations General Assembly by an overwhelming vote today decided to set up a permanent Commission for Korea.

The voting came after a series of speeches from the Soviet countries, voicing bitter opposition to the whole project.

Fortyeight countries voted in favour, the six Soviet countries against, and Sweden abstained.

The resolution advocated a permanent Commission to replace the former temporary one with a Mandate to work for the unification of Korea and encourage the withdrawal of Allied troops.

Soviet Russia, the Ukraine, Byelo-Russia and Yugoslavia opposed the resolution.

The Soviet Delegation then asked to have its own resolution voted, calling on the United Nations to abolish the Korean Commission. This was defeated by a vote of 46 against 6, in favour and no abstentions.

TRYGVE LIE'S APPRECIATION

This completed the work of the General Assembly at this half of the session. In a valedictory speech, M. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General said: "I wish to say a word of admiration and thanks to the President Mr. Evatt, for the great ability, forthright courage and complete devotion to the United Nations with which he had conducted the work of the General Assembly.

"When we compare the importance and scope of recommendations already adopted in Paris with those adopted by the first and second General Assemblies in 1946 and 1947 we find our work is better than we thought.

UNSOLVED CONFLICTS

"When, on the other hand, we compare our work with the unsolved conflicts of the great powers that continue to curse the world and the United Nations, we see that we have made only a bare beginning.

"The United Nations is and will remain the most powerful existing force for peace and against war in the world today.

"The real desire of the peoples of the world—the peoples of the Great Powers just as much as those of the little countries—was best expressed at this Assembly in the resolution introduced by Mexico and unanimously adopted—the appeal to the Great Powers to renew their efforts to compose their differences and establish a lasting peace.

"When the General Assembly convenes again on April 1, it will, I hope, receive a report from all of the Great Powers as to how far they have proceeded with what they agreed to do under the resolution of Mexico, to redouble their efforts, in a spirit of solidarity and mutual understanding to secure in the briefest possible time the final settlement of the war and conclusion of all the peace settlements."

"PERFORMED PRODIGIES"

After M. Lie had spoken, Mr. John Foster Dulles (United States), declared that this Paris session had "performed prodigies". He said it would "go down in history as a remarkable achievement".

M. Andrei Vyshinsky (Soviet Union) immediately challenged this and said: "The majority of delegates, under the influence of the American and British delegations, showed no respect for the sovereignty of Nations. The new pretenders for world domination forced through decisions on the Balkans, the veto and Korea."

"The General Assembly turned down the Soviet proposal on the question of atomic weapons. Can any one say that this session had any merits whatever? No.

It will go down in history as the session which took further steps towards a policy of weakening of international co-operation.

It will also go down in history as the session which destroyed the work for peace and refused to strive for international co-operation".

The British delegate, Mr. P. Gorden-Walker speaking for Mr. Hector McNeil, said his delegation was "extremely gratified" with the results achieve, particularly for the Assembly's work in passing the Human Rights Bill and for laying down a convention on genocide.

Dr. Herbert Evatt, President of the Assembly, echoed the other delegates in thanking France for her magnificent work in preparing the Assembly.

In an atmosphere of general weariness, the third session of the General Assembly was then adjourned till April 1 in Lake Success.

Quietly and without any of the enthusiasm which has been present at former assemblies, the delegates mingled for a moment, shaking hands, and then gradually the great Assembly Hall empties.

As the powerful floodlights in the Hall were dimmed and the large public attendance filed out, one woman's voice was heard crying "Long Live Peace" hardly any one took any notice.

The United Nations General Assembly after 12 weeks in Paris, quietly folded its tents and stole away.

CALL ON GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED FOR PEACEFUL CHANGE-OVER

Working Committee Drafts Nine Resolutions For Jaipur Session

INDIA'S FREE ASSOCIATION WITH NATIONS OF COMMONWEALTH WELCOMED

Grateful Tributes To Mahatma: Country Urged To Follow "Master's" Teachings

"With the establishment of independence in India the continued existence of any foreign possessions in India becomes anomalous and opposed to the conception of India's unity and freedom. Therefore, it has become necessary for these possessions to be politically incorporated in India and no other solution can be stable or lasting or is in conformity with the will of the people."

With the above demand in a draft resolution for the Jaipur session of the Indian National Congress, the Congress Working Committee has made a bid for the complete integration of all the territories under foreign regimes within the Indian Dominion under the control of the Central Union Government at New Delhi.

CALL FOR PEACEFUL CHANGE-OVER

The Congress Working Committee has at the same time emphasized that "this change will be brought about soon by peaceful methods and the friendly co-operation of the Governments concerned."

NEW DELHI, Dec. 12, (A.P.I.): Promotion of unity and goodwill between all the people of India, abolition of class distinctions and working for "a classless democratic society in a peaceful manner"—these points are emphasised in a resolution which the Congress Working Committee adopted today on the objectives of the Congress.

SIX DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

The Committee finalised six draft resolutions during its morning session. These will be placed before the Subjects Committee of the Congress at Jaipur during the weekend and later before the open session for its ratification.

The resolutions adopted include the following subjects:—Objectives of the Congress; Foreign Policy of India; the Sufferers as a result of the Partition; Labour; Communalism and Indians in South Africa.

TRIBUTE TO GANDHIJI

The objectives resolution pays a high tribute to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi and expresses the resolve of the Congress to continue to do service to the people of India and humanity in the light of the message of Gandhiji. Political freedom having been attained through non-violent action under the leadership of Gandhiji, the National Congress, the resolution says, has now to labour for the attainment of social and economic freedom.

The resolution on Foreign Policy expresses the full adherence of the Congress to the principles underlying the Charter of the United Nations; maintenance of friendly and co-operative relations with all nations and the desire to avoid entanglement in military or similar alliances which tend to divide up the world in rival groups and thus endanger world peace and closer bonds of fellowship and co-operative effort for the maintenance of the freedom of Asian nations.

COMMONWEALTH ISSUE

On the question of Commonwealth, the resolution says that the Congress would welcome India's free association with the independent nations of the Commonwealth for their common weal and the promotion of world peace.

A third resolution extends the sympathy of the Congress to the refugee sufferers. While appreciating the work which the Central and Provincial Governments have done to give relief to and rehabilitate these refugees, the Congress trusts that every effort will be made to expedite this work.

The draft resolution on labour calls upon Congressmen to take more active interest in the labour field, warns the workers against "the organised attempts to exploit the working classes for narrow political ends in the utter disregard of the vital needs and basic interests of the country", appeals for more production, approves of the recommendations of the Economic Programme Committee of the A.I.C.C. on fixation of fair wages and fair profits and the scheme of profit-sharing for labour in industry and calls upon the Central and Provincial Governments to take effective and early steps to implement these recommendations.

FUTURE OF STATE

The aim of the Congress is to develop India as a Democratic Secular State "which neither favours nor discriminates against any particular religion", says the draft resolution on Communalism. It reiterates the resolve of the Congress "Not to promote communalism or the misuse of religion as a political weapon for anti-national and socially reactionary purposes".

The resolution on Indians in South Africa expresses sympathy with all those who have suffered by the policy of racial discrimination of the Government of the Union of South Africa; expresses great regret that the Union Government has ignored the wishes of the General Assembly of the United Nations in the matter and says that this repudiation of a vital principle, if persisted in, can only lead to bitter and far-reaching racial conflicts and the break of the U.N.O.

CHANGE IN STATES

The Congress Working Committee, at its evening sitting, passed three more resolutions on the foreign possessions in India, Indonesia and States. The Committee held a prolonged discussion on a lengthy draft resolution on the economic situation and an economic programme for the country. This resolution is expected to be released tomorrow.

(For Text of Resolutions. See Page 8.)

"U. S. POSITION IN JAPAN INSECURE"

MacArthur Alarmed At 'Red' Advances In China

COMMUNISTS WIPE OUT CHIANG'S SIXTEENTH ARMY GROUP

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (Reuter).—Hanson Baldwin, Military correspondent of "The New York Times", said today that General MacArthur, Supreme Commander in Japan, regards America's position in Japan as weakened materially by Communist advances in China.

Mr. Baldwin wrote that military observers in Washington believed the Communist victories would necessitate reappraisal of America's military position in the Far East.

MORE U.S. TROOPS REQUIRED

A report by General MacArthur which was being studied in Washington this week, says additional troops, ships and planes are needed if the American position in Japan is to be secured.

"Apparently General MacArthur does not feel that much, if anything, can now be done to arrest the sweep in China", Baldwin said.

"In essence, he views the United States position in Japan as weakened materially by the flanking Communist positions in the North, in the Kurile Islands, Kamachatka and Sakhalin, and in the south in China."

ENTIRE DIVISION DISAPPEARS

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (Reuter).—"The New York Times" in a despatch from Nanking, says today that air reconnaissance had revealed the disappearance of the Chinese Government's Sixteenth Army Group under General Su Yuan Liang.

Some elements of the Group, which originally contained 40,000 men surrendered earlier to the Communists.

The report added that General Yuan Liung was also missing.

TWO DIVISIONS RUSHED NEAR NANKING

NANKING, Dec. 12 (Reuter).—Two Chinese Government divisions were today rushed to point on the railway 45 miles north-west of Nanking, where Communists had again broken the Government lifelines to armies in the capital's last line of defence near Pengpu, cables Reuter's correspondent.

Heavy fighting was in progress but cloudy conditions prevented reconnaissance in this area and it was not known whether Communist reinforcements were moving in.

One Government division was sent from Pengpu about fifty miles northwest or Nanking while the other was moved up from Ppkowanyangtse port opposite Nanking.

Transport aircraft are now making 50 flights a day from Nanking to drop supplies on the two encircled Government armies in the Kiangsu-Anhswei-Honan border region.

Other flights are being made from Shanghai.

In the North, Communist troops were poised for action around the old capital of Peiping.

Pro-Government reports from Tientsin said Government forces had completed the conversion of Tungchow, about twelve miles east of Peiping, into a formidable fortress with a criss cross of tunnels and trenches replacing hundreds of houses that had been pulled down.

PREMIER'S TALKS WITH ECA CHIEF

In Shanghai today, the Chinese Premier, Dr. Sun Fo, talked with Marshall Plan Administrator Paul Hoffman who is making a three-day survey of China's needs.

Earlier Mr. Hoffman had conferred with the American Ambassador, Dr. Leighton Stuart, and other American officials. Mr. Hoffman was expected to make a quick visit to Nanking to meet President Chiang Kai-shek before leaving for Korea next Wednesday.

Dr. Sun Fo's official inauguration as Prime Minister due on Wednesday may be postponed because of a reported deadlock among political leaders as to whether the new Cabinet should seek a settlement with the Communist or place the nation on a total war basis for an intensified campaign.

Devastating Fire Breaks Out In Mandvi

Several Godowns And Shops Gutted: Estimated Loss Of Rs. 10 Lakhs

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Fourteen fire engines fought a five-hour battle to bring under control a devastating fire which gutted seven godowns, several shops and partly damaged a residential building at Chakla Street, Mandvi, off Mohammedali Road, Bombay, this morning.

Luckily no lives were lost on account of the timely help of the city Fire Brigade, though three firemen were injured in the course of the five-hour operations.

The godowns contained a variety of materials, mostly glass-ware furniture and crockery. Though the extent of the damage could not be ascertained at this stage, it is feared that the loss would run into more than Rs. 10 lakhs.

The fire is said to have originated shortly before seven o'clock in the morning in a godown containing saltpetre and other highly combustible materials. It was followed by a series of violent blasts and explosions which rocked the godown and hurled glass pieces and burning materials against the neighbouring buildings. The fire spread to the westerly direction with such rapidity that before the Fire Brigade could arrive on the scene, it had almost engulfed the other godowns nearby, which which were packed with furniture glass-ware, crockery and other materials.

The godown, where the fire originated was a residential building. About eleven residents were trapped, but were evacuated by the gallant fireman in the face of great risk to their own lives.

The timely arrival of the Fire Brigade averted the threat to the many residential buildings situated alongside the gutted godowns. However, one building was partly damaged and the glass panes and windows of many houses were broken by the violent blasts which occurred after explosions.

The operations were conducted by the Chief Fire Officer Mr. M. G. Pradhan. The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. B. K. Patel soon arrived on the scene and supervised the operations personally.

Though the fire was brought under control after five hours, it was still smouldering even late in the evening and the firemen were engaged in putting out the last embers.

The whole area was cordoned off by the Police during the oprations.

Arrests Of RSS Workers In City Continues

Lathi Charge In Madras To Disperse Demonstrators

BOMBAY, Sunday: The arrests of R.S.S. volunteers in the city and suburbs continued today for the third day in succession and the Bombay City police took under custody a total of 160 R.S.S. volunteers till 9 p.m. tonight.

These arrests were made in different localities where R.S.S. volunteers once again tried to hold parades and to demonstrate their "protest" against the ban imposed by Government on their organisation. Public sympathy for their "pseudo-satyagraha" is, however, totally lacking and it appears the Police are given all possible help by the people in this city to take into custody trouble-makers and mischief-mongers belonging to an illegal organisation.

According to the details of arrests available tonight from the Police Headquarters, 62 R.S.S. volunteers were arrested at Mahim, 32 at Gamdevi, 37 at Ghatkopar, 27 at Kalachowki, one at Palton Road, one at Dadar.

The city police are keeping a close watch in all strategic points in the city where such attempts are likely to be made by R.S.S. volunteers in pursuance of their "Satyagraha campaign".

LATHI CHARGE IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Dec. 12, (A.P.I.): Teargas and lathi charge were resorted to by the police to disperse R.S.S. demonstrators who attempted to hold a meeting at Triplicane Beach this evening in defiance of the prohibitory order now in force in the city.

The demonstrators first assembled in Pycrofts road and refused to disperse when warned by the police. The police dispersed them by a lathi charge.

The R.S.S. demonstrators later reassembled at Triplicane Beach where a large crowd had gathered. A police party, headed by the Deputy Commissioner, arrived on the scene and asked the demonstrators to disperse. They defied the police order. Stones were pelted and sands thrown at the police party, causing injuries to a sub-inspector and eight constables. Thereupon the police made a lathi charge and used teargas to disperse the crowd. Three demonstrators sustained minor injuries in the lathi charge. Eighty-six R.S.S. men were arrested.

U.P.I. adds:—

About 50 persons, stated to be R.S.S. volunteers, took out a procession carrying placards and shouting R.S.S. slogans early this morning in the Thyagarayanagar area in defiance of the ban imposed on the organisation. They were put under arrest after they had marched about 100 yards from the Railway Station.

Later the police let off all but four persons.

Forty-two persons said to blong to the R.S.S. organisation were arrested yesterday, one for allegedly attempting to organise a meeting at Perambur, a Suburb of Madras, another for distributing printed handbills.

AGRA: Till Saturday night 300 arrested; ALLAHABAD: 47 arrested on Saturday; AMRAOTI: Sec. 144 Cr. P. LUCKNOW: 130 out of which 100 from Dehradun and 30 from Saharanpur, arrests were made, MADURA: Police resorted to mild lathi charge on a crowd of 25 persons and later took them into custody when they persisted in holding a meeting and 38 persons were taken into custody for taking out a procession; MIRAJ: 104 arrests so far made; NAGPUR: 112 arrested on Sunday evening bringing the total to 330; PATIALA: 52 arrested in Patiala and Nabha; POONA: 950 arrests made during the last three days; RAJASTHAN: demonstrations continue and many workers have gone underground; RAJKOT: 21 arrested on Sunday; SALEM (Madras): Sec. 14 Cr. P. C. promulgated. 50 workers so far arrested; SAURASHTRA: 60 persons from Gondal, 14 from Morvi and 12 from Jamnagar were arrested. JHANSI: 50 arrested on Saturday night; KANDALA: Mr. Vagubhai, a R.S.S. worker was asked to leave Kandala for distributing pamphlets;

More Time To Dockers To Resume

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Bombay Dock Workers who could not resume work on Saturday as they did not present themselves on duty at 7-30 a.m. will now be allowed to return to work from Monday, at 8 a.m. as per settlement arrived at betwween them and the Port Trust authorities.

MRS. PANDIT FOR DELHI

BOMBAY, Dec. 12 (API): Mrs Vijayalakshmi Pandit, India's Ambassador in Moscow, left by air for Delhi this morning.

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